

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,638

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1975

Established 1887

Wilson Requests \$1-Million Raise In Pay of Queen

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Queen Elizabeth II asked Parliament today to approve a million-dollar annual increase in her living allowance. She offered to pay for part of it.

A furor erupted in the House of Commons when Prime Minister Harold Wilson, acting as her spokesman, said that the raise was necessary.

The increase, amounting to some 43 per cent over the £380,000 (\$235 million) already budgeted, will help the Queen bear the rising expenses involved in staffing and operating the royal household, including the salaries of cooks, footmen and private secretaries.

The Prime Minister's request, interrupted frequently by jeers, hoots and catcalls from left-wing members of Parliament, came a day after Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned that "Britain could be bankrupt" if the nation's trade unions did not moderate their wage demands.

At times shouting above the turmoil in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Wilson said that the increase in the Queen's budget, or Civil List expenditure, would not represent an increase in real terms because of the impact of inflation.

He said that the increase in salaries and wages of personnel employed in the royal household have gone up by about 70 per cent since the last allowance increase in 1972. "It is not an increase in pay," the Prime Minister said, "it is a reduction, not an increase, in the real value of the finance made available."

Further Contributions
He disclosed that the Queen had offered to pay £150,000 of the royal budget increase for 1975 out of her own funds. This would mean that only about £230,000 more would have to come out of state funds this year, although no mention was made of any further royal contributions in future years.

Unless formal notice of objection is given within 40 days, parliamentary approval of the increase would be automatic. However, after a private meeting of Labor members of Parliament tonight, it was disclosed that formal notice of opposition to the increase had been presented to Parliament. Labor party leaders are understood to have yielded to pressure to have the House of Commons debate the proposal within two weeks.

Checking the new Conservative leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, when she welcomed the budget request and said that the government should be certain to provide well for the royal household.

"It is our most precious asset," she said.

Buckingham Palace reported that the royal staff's 1974 state funds numbered 463 at the end of last year, compared with 475 in 1970. Among these are ladies in waiting, butlers, groomers, stable hands, financial officers and public relations spokesmen.

Anti-monarchists immediately suggested that the Queen's budget request would amount to a symbolic rupture of the Social Contract under which the unions have agreed not to press for inflationary wage increases in return for a program of social and economic reforms from Mr. Wilson's Labor government.

William Hamilton, a Labor member of Parliament and the most outspoken opponent of the monarchy, said that he would propose legislation to "nationalize the Queen." He said: "Members of the royal family would simply become bejeweled civil servants."

Although his proposal was given (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Amidst the pressure, a Senate source said the Iraqis have been mollified by payments of promises of payments from Saudi Arabia in compensation for restricting their ambition for new sales, but it is unclear how long this arrangement can last.

Pressures such as these are likely to bring an early collapse of the cartel, according to government officials. And the officials admit they expect no major price cuts in the immediate future.

But the pressures are at least offsetting a new price boost. That is, more, the pressure is seen as increasing the eagerness of OPEC members to bargain over pricing with consuming countries.

A sign supporting this view is OPEC's freeing of its official price until September despite outpouring high inflation in most industrial nations. In effect, the move will mean a slight reduction in the purchasing power the cartel countries will receive in return for their oil.

Price Maneuvers
There also have been some maneuvers that, in effect, amount to a price shaving.

For example, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a New York trade publication, Kuwait recently has been offering crude oil for sale under terms providing buyers 60 days within

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FLEEING ASMARA—A refugee family with all its worldly goods piled onto a horse-drawn wagon leaving the city.

19-Man Junta Takes Power

Malagasy President Assassinated

From Wire Dispatches

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Feb. 12—A military junta assumed power today after Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, the chief of state since last week, died from wounds received in an ambush of his car last night.

The 19-man junta launched a military operation against mutinous police troops that it said were responsible for the assassination. Martial law was declared.

A statement over state-run Radio Malagasy said the junta was headed by Gen. Gilles Andriamihazo, 56, minister of state in the slain president's cabinet.

The broadcast said the authors of the murder of the 43-year-old head of state and two of his bodyguards were members of a mutinous police unit which staged an abortive attempt to seize power in December.

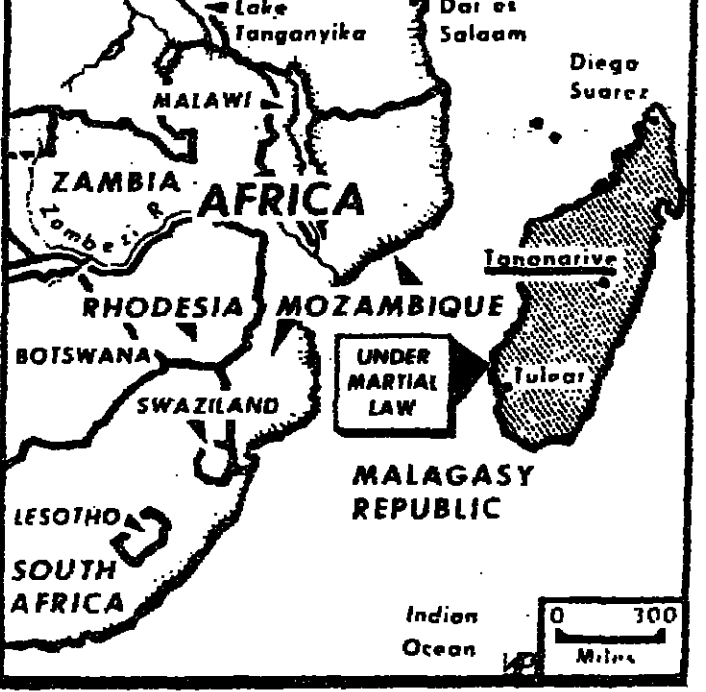
The mutineers, who have been entrenched in the suburban Antananarivo military camp since December, received an ultimatum from Gen. Andriamihazo to give up their arms and surrender unconditionally tonight by sunset, authorities said.

Unconfirmed reports tonight said that loyalist forces had overrun the camp. The reports said that the loyalist troops smashed down a wall and swarmed inside the camp after a day of shooting and bombing by C-47 military aircraft.

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In Paris, government sources said a French naval squadron led by the aircraft carrier Clemenceau was heading towards Madagascar for possible evacuation of the 39,800 French subjects living on the Indian Ocean island.

Col. Ratsimandrava assumed power Feb. 5 after his predecessor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



CAB Retracts Minimum-Rate Order

U.S. Agency Drops Action on Air Charters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).

The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday withdrew controversial guidelines that would have set minimum rates that airlines could charge for charter flights.

The decision was hailed by opponents of the rule as a victory for consumers.

The minimum-rate order, which was issued by the CAB last October, had been sharply criticized by several groups, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department.

The FTC had said the order would cost Americans up to \$650 million a year more than under the present charter fares. The

Justice Department also called the order inflationary and said the board had no authority to set minimum airline fares.

Rates calculated under a formula established by the October order generally were higher than those already in existence.

For example, the cheapest a traveler could fly between New York and London on a charter flight under the existing rate structure was \$153 round trip.

Under the October formula, the same flight would have cost a minimum of \$168, and the minimum charge could have run as high as \$363, depending on when the trip was taken and the size

of the aircraft used in the charter.

The board withdrew the order only three days before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia was scheduled to hear the opening arguments in a series of suits filed by opponents of the order.

The Aviation Consumer Action project, a Ralph Nader organization that had challenged the CAB order, said the board's decision to withdraw the rule meant that "airline fares for charter flights to Europe this summer are going to be substantially reduced—maybe as much as 10 per cent."

The board said it was withdrawing the guidelines because it had determined that implementing the rules at this time would create a disruption of the North Atlantic charter market.

The CAB said, however, that it believed the matter warranted further consideration.

The October order set up a complicated rate formula that considered the size of the airliner used for a flight, the distance of the flight and the season. It said the CAB would consider as unfair all charter rates that fell below those calculated by the formula unless an airline could show otherwise.

Charter fares are now unregulated. A U.S. District Court judge delayed the implementation of the CAB guidelines pending the outcome of a Justice Department suit. The Justice Department contended that the guidelines amounted to rate-making by the board—an authority which the CAB does not have. The CAB is required by law to rule on whether fares proposed by the airlines are just but cannot set fares itself.

The CAB contended its order was only an attempt to tell the airlines in advance what it felt a fair charter rate should be.

Ethiopians Shell Rebels Near Asmara

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Government artillery bombarded Eritrean guerrilla positions near Asmara today in heavy fighting north of the provincial capital.

In Asmara, a few sporadic rifle shots heard at the navy headquarters adjacent to the U.S. Consulate compound were apparently fired by nervous guards.

The main action in the 13-day-old fighting took place along the northern road linking Asmara with an army brigade headquarters at Keren, 50 miles away, as government artillery pounded the Eritrean positions.

Reports said that fighting had also flared around Keren today, but no further information was disclosed.

The government issued no statement on the Keren battle, but according to military sources there have been dozens of troop casualties in the last few days. "There was no estimate of guerrilla casualties."

A Sudanese official trying to mediate the dispute said in Addis Ababa that he hoped a ceasefire could be negotiated, although he did not expect the hostilities to end overnight.

Clashes centered in rough, hilly countryside; there were no reports on who was winning. Diplomats said that government leaders appeared reluctant to commit their forces to large-scale attacks because they lacked fuel and other vital supplies.

A few civilian vehicles arrived from Massawa, the Red Sea port and main supply source, 80 miles east of Asmara, but the road apparently remained in rebel hands and no military trucks managed to get through with gasoline.

Despite the return of relative calm in Asmara, the city has been declared off limits to foreign journalists because the government said that their safety could not be guaranteed. Officials prepared to send the handful of foreign newsmen here back to Addis Ababa, 600 miles south.

Some Stores Open
Some stores, banks and small businesses opened their doors this morning for the first time since shooting began. Buildings that remain shuttered apparently

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Kissinger Sees Sadat, Reports Progress Made

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after reviewing the Middle East situation with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, said today that progress was made in clarifying issues between Israel and Egypt and in pointing the direction "in which a solution could be found."

Soon after arriving in Cairo this morning, after a detailed discussion with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem, Mr. Kissinger drove to Mr. Sadat's country home for a four-hour meeting, followed by talks tonight. Tomorrow Mr. Kissinger will fly to Damascus, then back to Israel.

The comments made by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sadat to newsmen outside Mr. Sadat's home along the Nile were generally optimistic, in line with Mr. Kissinger's stated view that he thinks he can work out a further Israeli-Egyptian accord in the Sinai when he returns to the area next month.

Mr. Sadat allowed Mr. Kissinger to do most of the talking but said he was "satisfied" and that "we had very good talks."

Mr. Kissinger said that he and Mr. Sadat had a "detailed review of every aspect of the situation."

"I think we have made progress in clarifying the issues, indicating the direction in which a solution could be found," he continued. "I am hopeful—I am confident that progress will be made."

Jerusalem Meeting
Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger met for nearly eight hours with Israeli leaders and he also expressed optimistic views after those sessions. Ahead of Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane on route to Cairo this morning, newsmen were told that those talks yesterday went into the possible details of an agreement, such as what territorial concessions Israel would be willing to make in return for what Egyptian actions.

Mr. Kissinger was said to have come away from his talks in Jerusalem with the view that the government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin wants to make an agreement, but that the concessions needed from Egypt may best be secured in an informal or secret way, whereas Israeli public opinion demands that they be included in a written document.

By asserting that progress had been made today in clarifying the issues and in pointing the direction toward a solution, Mr. Kissinger was suggesting that Mr. Sadat may have been willing to discuss possible Egyptian moves toward a settlement.

One of the unknowns in these behind-the-scenes talks has been the extent of the Egyptian concessions that might be made to Israel in return for what Mr. Sadat has insisted were his minimum requirements: the return of the Abu Rudeis oil fields and the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes in the Sinai, captured by Israel in the 1967 war.

Publicly, Mr. Rabin has demanded a written renunciation of force by Egypt and other concessions pointing toward an acceptance by Egypt of Israel's existence.

Last night, Mr. Kissinger, in a dinner talk in Jerusalem, assured the Israelis that there would have to be some Egyptian concessions in return for territory.

The idea that Israelis would be pushed back "without obtaining a quid pro quo is so inconceivable that it requires almost no discussion," he said.

Another problem in these discussions is Mr. Sadat's insistence that Egypt not appear to be the only Arab state negotiating with Israel. He has linked any Egyptian-Israeli agreement with a pledge

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Rabin Insists Egypt Must Forsake War

Demands Statement Before Withdrawal

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin told the Israeli parliament today that Israel would not withdraw from the Sinai mountain passes or the oil fields at Abu Rudeis until Egypt renounced any intention of re-summing war.

Speaking an hour after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's departure for Egypt, Mr. Rabin said: "We shall not give up the passes as an effective defense line nor give up the oil fields at Abu Rudeis as an economic factor of the first order as long as Egypt does not withdraw from the war. Without an end to the state of war, the passes and the oil fields will remain in Israeli hands."

His remark, coming when and where it did, immediately set off a controversy here.

Policy Clarification
The right-wing opposition immediately seized upon it as a significant new hardening of Israel's basic negotiating position, but Dan Patir, the Premier's spokesman, disputed this interpretation and insisted that it was nothing more than a clarification of existing government policy.

The fact that it ignited such controversy is a clear indication of the sensitivity in Israel over the whole issue of withdrawal.

The nation is fast being divided into two camps: Those who endorse Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach, and those who feel that it will lead to nothing but further Israeli withdrawals in exchange for essentially meaningless Egyptian concessions.

Premier Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon belong to the first group, but other Israeli leaders, including Defense Minister Shimon Peres, belong to the second. They believe that Israel would be better off to attempt to negotiate a comprehensive peace agreement with the Arabs at the Middle East peace conference in Geneva rather than squander Israel's bargaining cards piecemeal in a series of interim agreements with individual Arab states.

Mr. Rabin's statement today seemed to be a concession to the legitimate fears of the second group.

Negative Rephrasing
His statement, made spontaneously in the course of a parliamentary debate, was essentially nothing more than a negative rephrasing of his earlier remarks in a filmed interview with former New York Mayor John Lindsay that was broadcast on ABC television Monday.

The Premier told Mr. Lindsay that Israel would be willing to return the passes and oil fields

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Struggle Sprouts in Jerusalem Over Weeds in the Wailing Wall

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (AP).—Israel's two chief rabbis are arguing over whether to pull out the weeds growing on the Wailing Wall.

The stone rampart in Old Jerusalem is all that remains of the Temple of Solomon; it is Judaism's holiest shrine. The wall is studded with greenery and bushes growing through its cracks.

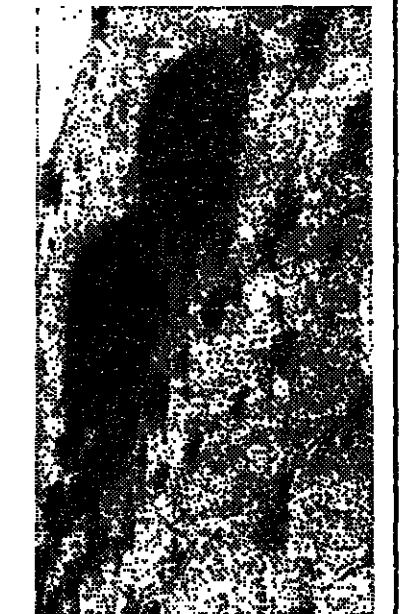
Shlomo Goren, the chief rabbi of Israel's Ashkenazic Jews, of European origin, ruled last week that the weeds should remain as symbols of the destruction of the temple 1,900 years ago.

Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, leader of the Sephardic Jews, of South European and North African origin, said that the plants should be pulled out if they endanger the stonework. An engineer for the Jerusalem city government has warned that the greenery could split the stones.

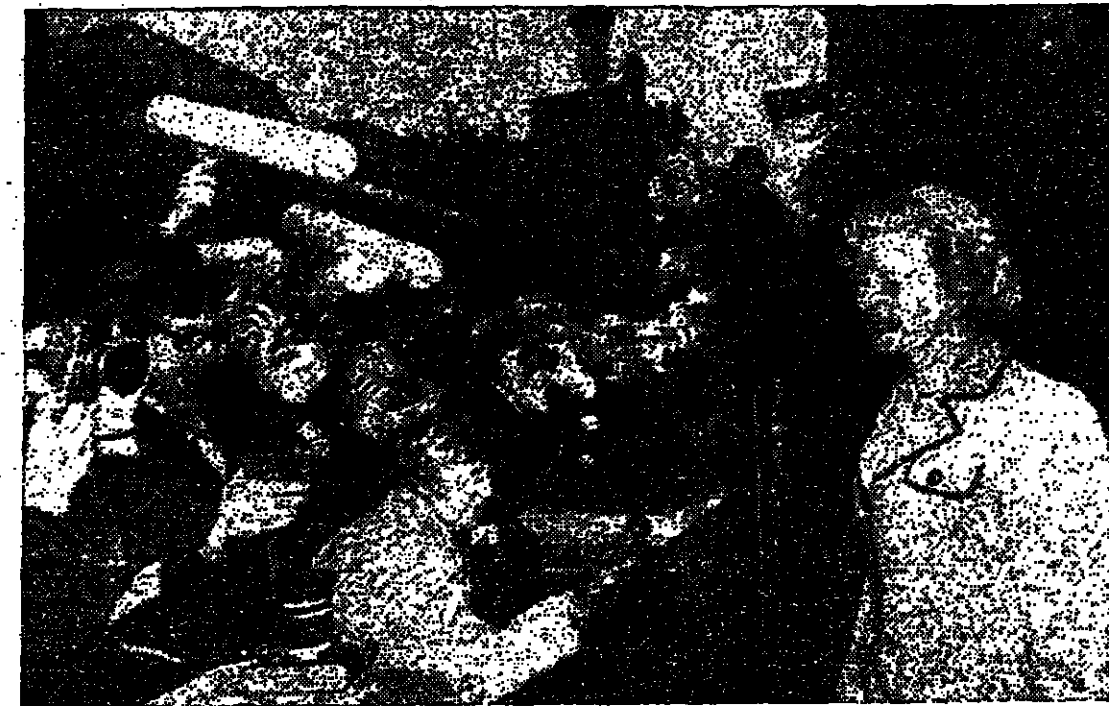
Rabbi Dov Perla, head of the Department of Holy Sites in the Ministry of Religious Affairs, said that he would get opinions from another engineer and a plant expert and decide what should be done.

"Until the engineer gave his opinion," Rabbi Perla said, "I felt like Rabbi Goren does—that the wall has stood for 2,000 years and is unlikely to fall now because of some plants."

The two chief rabbis have been disputing religious matters ever since they were elected in 1973. Their last confrontation was over birth control pills, which Rabbi Goren approved and Rabbi Yosef deplored.



A section of the weed-grown Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.



Newly elected Tory leader Margaret Thatcher heading for first day on the job.

Danes Turn To Minority Government

Social Democrats Will Form Cabinet

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Negotiations between the two biggest parties in Denmark to form a majority government broke down today, and Social Democratic party leader Anker Joergensen said he would head a minority government to combat the nation's economic woes.

There was no basis for a majority coalition, Mr. Joergensen said after a one-hour meeting with caretaker Premier Poul Hartling, leader of the Liberal party. "I intend to form a minority cabinet to fight our economic troubles."

The trade-union leader and former premier, who was ousted in general elections in December, 1972, is backed by 53 members in the 179-seat parliament. He said he hoped to present his new cabinet to Queen Margrethe by tomorrow.

The latest breakdown in negotiations between the two biggest political parties in Denmark—totaling 85 of 179 seats—came amidst growing public anger and resentment over the government crisis.

Inflation at 16%

Denmark is plagued by an annual inflation rate of 16 per cent and the highest unemployment rate in 20 years, with a total of 150,000 jobless out of a working force of 2.4 million.

The nation has been without an effective government since Mr. Hartling's Liberals fell on a confidence vote in parliament on Jan. 28.

Mr. Joergensen can count on support from the Social Leftist parties—the Socialist People's party, with 10 seats, the Communists, with nine and the left-wing Socialists with four, but he is still short of a majority if the remaining parties vote against him.

"We shall present our program and then wait and see," he said. Mr. Hartling's minority Liberals fell after 13 months in office when the parliament refused to go along with their plan to freeze wages and prices through 1975 as a way of fighting inflation.

Caretaker Quits

Yesterday the 60-year-old caretaker, Premier abandoned attempts to form a four-party middle-of-the-road minority cabinet.

For the second day, switchboards at Christiansborg Castle, the home of parliament, were flooded by angry telephone callers demanding an end to the government crisis. A newspaper said editorially that the five tries to form a new government resembled a "cat in a hat."

So far Mr. Joergensen has ignored millionaire lawyer Mogens Glistrup and his 24-member Progress party. Mr. Glistrup has been charged with tax fraud and evasion.

Conservative party leader Poul Schluter said, "Glistrup cannot attend cabinet sessions and court sessions at the same time."

U.S. Denies Plan For Swiss Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States has no plans to negotiate with Switzerland for the right of the Air Force to fly over Switzerland in the event of war in the Middle East.

Peter Dominick, nominated as the new U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, was reported in Swiss newspapers as having said in an interview that one of his first problems would be the discussion of rights for military supply aircraft to fly over Switzerland with equipment for Israel if war broke out.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumess would not comment on Mr. Dominick's statements, reportedly having been made to Washington correspondents of two Swiss newspapers. But he denied that any negotiations were planned or in progress.

BRITISH IN EUROPE

Nationals of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T—yet. But here is an opportunity to obtain this right. The 100,000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.A. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market.

If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 4 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in at your local British Chamber of Commerce.

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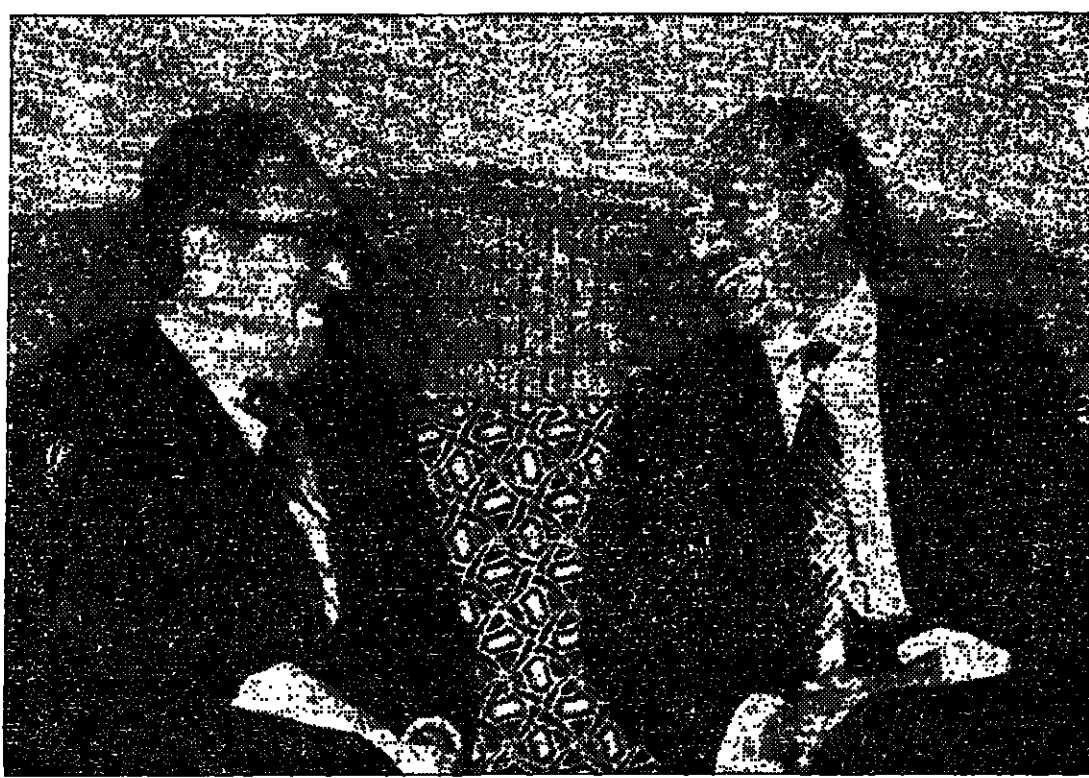
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NEAR CAIRO—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during yesterday's meeting of the two at Mr. Sadat's Nile Barrage rest house.

Goes to Damascus Today

Kissinger Meets Sadat, Reports Progress Made

(Continued from Page 1)

by Israel to deal also with Syria and Jordan.

Last night, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel seemed to meet this Egyptian demand by saying that "although we are talking now about Egypt, we are willing to negotiate peace treaties with each one of the neighboring countries with no discrimination: to negotiate without preconditions."

Defines Mission

Today, in answer to a newsman's question after his talks with Mr. Sadat, Mr. Kissinger said, "I don't have a mission to any particular country."

"My mission is to bring peace to the area," he said. "I found that my talks with the President today were very constructive in that direction."

Mr. Sadat said he was "very happy" and "optimistic" when a newsman suggested he looked less cheerful than after other Kissinger meetings.

Newsman have no independent way of knowing whether the optimism expressed is based on actual developments or is the result of Mr. Kissinger's efforts to encourage both sides to take conciliatory approaches.

In Damascus tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger will discuss with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad the prospects for Syrian participation in further talks with Israel, a problematic issue for the Israeli government because of resistance to any further withdrawal.

So far Mr. Joergensen has ignored millionaire lawyer Mogens Glistrup and his 24-member Progress party. Mr. Glistrup has been charged with tax fraud and evasion.

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From Israel, he goes to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and West Germany before meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva Sunday night and Monday. He then flies to London for talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who will have just returned from Moscow, and then to Zurich for a meeting with the Shah of Iran before returning to Washington on Wednesday, after a stopover Tuesday night in Paris.

Rabin Says Pullout Depends On Cairo's Nonbelligerency

(Continued from Page 1)

in exchange for an Egyptian commitment not to go to war. It was the first time he had made this pledge explicitly.

Referring to that interview in parliament today, Mr. Rabin said:

"It will be the happiest day in my life, not only as Prime Minister but as the man who was chief of staff in the Six-Day War, if I will be able to come here and state that what I said

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More Jews From Russia Avoid Israel

A Third of Emigrants Seeking to Go to U.S.

VIENNA, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Faced with the threat of another Middle East war and economic uncertainties in Israel, a growing number of Soviet Jewish emigrants are heading for other destinations once they reach the West.

The trend has quickened in recent months and officials say that on some days only a small handful out of several dozen arriving in Vienna by rail and air choose to travel on to Israel.

While only 4 per cent of emigrants arriving in Vienna between 1971 and 1973 went to countries other than Israel, in 1974 the proportion rose to 16 or 17 per cent.

In the final weeks of last year it was 30 per cent or more.

Total Drops

While the total number of emigrants arriving here dropped last year to 21,000 from 35,000 in 1973, the number who did not go on to Israel more than doubled, from 1,400 to more than 3,500.

Israel is the only permitted destination for emigrants leaving the Soviet Union, but once they reach Vienna, the channel through which they all pass, they are free to change their minds.

The motives are not hard to find. Many have doubts about taking their families to a potential war zone in the Middle East and have heard of economic difficulties in Israel.

Others have few emotional or cultural links to Israel and say their main impulse in emigrating was simply to get out of the Soviet Union. Some Jews have non-Jewish relatives with them and do not want to live in a Jewish state.

The fact that, with rare exceptions, only people of Jewish ancestry can hope to emigrate at all means that for Russians marriage to a Jewish emigrant can bring an otherwise unobtainable ticket to the West.

The situation is not without a certain black humor. "A Jew is not a luxury but a means of transportation," is a saying among the arrivals. For most, the economic attractions of the West proved the main reason for leaving, along with frustration at the restrictions of Soviet society.

Life in Russia

"Life just seemed to be a long obstacle race," said a Moscow engineer in his thirties, describing how he risked legal penalties by doing free-lance work in his spare time.

A former Soviet dissident and labor camp prisoner now living in Vienna under the threat of arrest takes a harsh view of his fellow emigrants.

"A lot of them were living quite well in the Soviet Union and had no real reason for leaving. Some of them are making a big mistake—if you want to live well without doing a stroke of work there's no better place than the Soviet Union. You can't do it so easily in the capitalist world."

Route to Israel

Emigrants who take the traditional route to Israel are moved out of Vienna within a few hours by the Jewish Agency, sometimes making a one-night stay at a Red Cross center near Vienna airport.

An American charity, the United Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, looks after the others. Non-Jews, few in number, are generally referred to charities such as the Tolstoy Foundation or the International Rescue Committee.

For most of them, the United States is the final stop after a stay in Rome. Some Jews with a German background from the Baltic states go to West Germany, but few West European countries are actively seeking emigrants.

Canada and Australia have also halted or restricted their inflow of immigrants, but the door to the United States stays open under provisions which grant refugee status to most emigrants from Communist countries. The number of Russians awaiting entry is now about 2,000.

Repression Charged

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (AP).—Soviet authorities are discouraging emigration of Jews by "a constantly increasing stream of repression," a report by Russian Jewish leaders published here today said.

Dated Moscow, Nov. 18, and released by the Israeli mission in Geneva in English translation, the report was signed by nine Jews identified only by name. They said the wave of repression will affect emigration of Soviet Jews for many years to come.

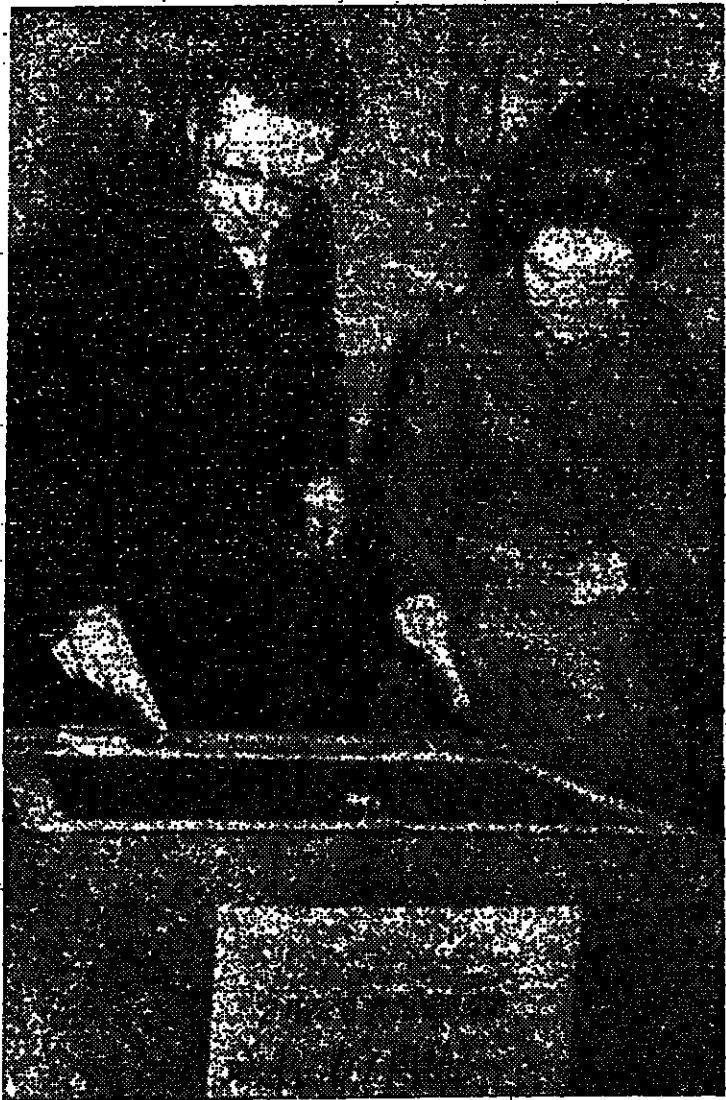
Kissinger Visit Marked by Bomb

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in a public park in central Jerusalem today but caused no casualties or damage, police said.

The charge went off in Independence Park, about 50 yards from a school shortly after lessons began. Some pieces of flying metal were reported to have hit the school walls.

The blast occurred while Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in the King David Hotel about a mile away.

A police spokesman said it was too early to say to whom the blast could be attributed.



KOREAN VOTE—South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil and his wife voting in Seoul yesterday in a national referendum.

Park—As Expected—Wins Referendum in South Korea

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Thursday, Feb. 13 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park of South Korea has won a substantial but controversial vote of confidence from the nation's voters in the national referendum held yesterday.

As returns came in early today, Mr. Park appeared to have won 80 per cent of the vote over his opponents, who have accused him of being a dictator.

AP reported that, with 70 per cent of the ballots cast, Mr. Park polled 6,099,358 votes, with 2,420,815 against and 156,568 invalid, according to the state-run Korean Broadcasting System's compilation.

But the voter turnout, apparently in response to a call by the President's critics to boycott the referendum, was low when compared with those of three other referenda and three elections held since Mr. Park came to power in the military coup of 1961.

The government, which completely controlled the voting, counting, and tabulating of the referendum, claimed that 80.3 per cent of the 16.8 million voters went to the polls yesterday. In the capital itself, only 60.5 per cent showed up to vote.

In contrast, Mr. Park drew 91.9 per cent of the voters in 1969 when he asked for approval of his constitution.

This time, the voters were asked whether they supported or opposed the policies of the President. Each went into a booth in schools and ward offices around the nation to mark ballots, under a circle for "yes" or an X for "no," with a bamboo stylus.

The policies on which the vote was asked were not specified. But they were understood to mean the current constitution and Mr. Park's "yushin" system of "revitalizing reforms" intended to strengthen the nation against a threat from North Korea and to encourage economic development.

The vote appeared to have settled nothing in this nation where the United States still maintains 38,000 troops.

Even before it was completed, the head of the opposition New Democratic party, Kim Young Sam, charged that the figures were "prefabricated." However, he was "prefabricated" to show support for the President.

Mr. Kim, in an interview with foreign newsmen here, said that "the opposition to President Park would be strengthened." He said that his party "will launch a powerful movement after the referendum to revise the constitution."

Mr. Kim, who has called for Mr. Park to resign, said that "I myself desire a peaceful transition of government." However, by having this referendum, President Park's regime has invited its own tragic demise much sooner.

Mr. Park is expected to use the results of the vote to demand that his domestic opponents, including students and Christians, be silent, or to justify strong measures to suppress them.

The President is also expected to have representatives try to persuade the U.S. Congress that his authoritarian rule is approved by a large majority of South Koreans and therefore that cuts in U.S. military aid should be restored.

little chance of approval, he called for the royal family to be taxed like all other British subjects. "They would be put on current rates of civil service pay," he said. "The Queen would probably be a special case, but as for the rest, none of them could be more than permanent secretary grade."

The royal library has a staff of eight, the same as in 1970. The Master of the Household has a staff of 180, down from 223 in 1970. Reductions were made in several other categories as well.

The palace said that the Queen had cut down on heating and lighting in her various residences and had imposed economies in the use of royal stationery and other general expenses. But these were not enough to offset the increase in wages.

The cost of maintaining horses and carriages in the Royal Mews, along with the cost of grooms, hunting and feeding was put at \$20,000 in the coming year. The palace estimated that garden parties held by the Queen and duke of Edinburgh would cost \$60,000.

The sharpest cost increase disclosed was for royal parks and gardens, whose budget rose from \$2,800 to \$23,700. A spokesman explained that the increase was caused mostly by "a particular item of capital expenditure—new mushroom sheds."

Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal contingent in Parliament, said: "Inflation inevitably hits any head of state in whatever system it is operated."

He charged that the existing system of financing the royal household was "psychologically unfair" and misleading. "The cost of discharging the functions of the head of state in this country is slightly less than running the embassy in Paris," he said.

The Queen's allowance was set by an act of Parliament at \$275,000 in 1952, the year she was crowned. The annuity was increased to \$360,000 in 1972 by another act and will total \$1.4 million if the present request is granted.

The Prime Minister said that it would be necessary to ask for another increase in the Queen's official budget next year. He suggested that the present system had become unworkable due to inflation. A new system, involving annual grants in aid, will have to be considered, he said.

35 Held for Plotting

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 12 (AP).—Ethiopia's ruling military junta is believed to have purged 35 air

Emergency Is Extended In Pakistan

Assembly Adjourned As Opposition Quits

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Pakistan National Assembly was adjourned indefinitely today after a boycott declared by opposition parties.

The move came amid reports of the burning and looting of shops belonging to leaders of a banned National Awami party a widespread demonstrations mourning the assassination of a member of the National Awami party.

Some 40 leading members of the National Awami party were detained Sunday by the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, following the assassination. The party, part of opposition, was banned by government Monday on grounds it was working against the solidarity and integrity of Pakistan.

After the opposition members announced their decision today to boycott the National Assembly for the rest of the current session, the ruling People's Party announced the termination of a session.

State of Emergency

The boycott came as the government hurried legislation through the National Assembly to continue its existing state-of-emergency powers indefinitely enable it to detain persons for three months without intervention by the courts.

Manabhai Murti Mahmood, a leading member of the combined opposition parties, which call themselves the United Democratic Front, announcing the National Assembly boycott, said: "Our parties have watched the government move against the opposition for the last three days with patience."

"It is no longer possible for us to continue our participation in the House, as the government wants to press ahead with constitutional amendments without personal freedoms as well as in action against the opposition leaders."

The government bills were passed by 100 votes for and 100 against in the 144-member National Assembly, thus securing the two-thirds majority required for constitutional amendments.

From now on it will be necessary for the government to seek endorsement from the Senate and the National Assembly every six months for its state-of-emergency powers, which give it wide-ranging authority to restrict and maintain law and order.

The state of emergency was originally declared in 1971 during the India-Pakistan war over Bangladesh, now Bangladesh.

The three-month detention lengthens the period during which the government can detain persons without court intervention from one month.

Emergency Is Exposed, S. Oil, Gas Reserves Seen In Pale Much Less Than Estimated

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The United States will run out of oil and natural gas in 25 years, the 40 to 60 years forecast by the Federal Energy Administration, the White House said today.

Senate Panel Acknowledges Delay In Oil Tariff

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The Senate Finance Committee today voted 12-2 to postpone 90 days President Ford's special tariff on oil imports.

The vote set the stage for a showdown on the Senate floor next week and an eventual confrontation over an expected presidential veto of the House-passed measure.

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., one of the two finance committee members who voted against the measure, said he believed the House had rounded up 28 or 29 votes to sustain the veto.

Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Mo., said the House would not be enough, since at least a third of the Senate must vote to sustain. Most members believed the House would override a veto as well.

Sen. Robert Stafford, D-Conn., said the House was "rather close" to a vote. He predicted, however, that Republicans would not filibuster the bill.

Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., said the bill would not pass. He said the House was "not far from" a vote to sustain the veto.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said the House was "not far from" a vote to sustain the veto. He said the House was "not far from" a vote to sustain the veto.

Interior Department, the National Science Foundation and the Population Council, a private foundation.

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"YEAR OF THE RABBIT"—Fireworks and dragon dances in the traditional fashion greeted the Chinese New Year on Mott Street in New York's Chinatown Tuesday. The celebrations went on until 4 a.m. yesterday.

Earth Faces Many Shortages In Resources, U.S. Study Says

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The world faces one shortage after another in resources vital to industrial civilization, according to a study made public yesterday by the National Academy of Sciences.

The report, which is titled "Mineral Resources and the Environment," says that the world's supply of many minerals is being depleted at an alarming rate.

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U.S., East Germany Begin Talks on Paying War Claims

By Barbara Bright-Sagnier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The United States and East Germany have embarked on a negotiating process aimed at resolving an issue partly responsible for the Communist nation's quarter-century of poor relations with the Western world.

The negotiations—on the settlement of civilian claims against East Germany—may involve as many as 250,000 survivors of Hitler's Germany, plus an unknown number of American citizens whose property in the eastern part of Germany was nationalized.

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Ullman, Successor to Mills, Runs More Open House Unit

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—In the House Ways and Means Committee recently, a new Republican member, Rep. Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, proposed an amendment to the oil import fee bill that would have authorized gasoline rationing in case of a national emergency.

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Rep. Al Ullman.

TV Channel Switched Off By Debt in U.S.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—WRLU-TV went off the air yesterday with seven minutes remaining in the "A.M. America" program after the Appalachian Power Co. shut off its electricity because of unpaid bills.

The report predicted that most of the world's oil supplies would be used up within 50 years and that the "enormous" reserves in the Middle East would be gone in 30 years at the present and prospective rates of use.

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Dark Shadow

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B-1 Test Cut Short By Heating Problem

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Death of a Cat Burglar

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—A 19-year-old hotel burglar fell to his death from a 11th-floor window while trying to make a quick exit when the occupant of the room returned unexpectedly. Police said they found the body on a third-floor roof of the Clark Hotel with his loot, \$473, strewn around him.

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Police Copter Crash Caused by a Pheasant

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12 (AP).—The crash of a \$55,000 police helicopter near here last month occurred while it was pursuing a pheasant, not criminals, it was disclosed at a hearing Monday.

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Japanese Fishermen Protest Soviet Ships

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British and IRA Move to Enforce Indefinite Truce

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To Mark Bicentennial

'Longest Horse Race' Is Slated on Old Pony Express Route

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—An Australian-born Londoner is aiming what he calls "the longest horse race in history" along the old pony express route between St. Joseph, Mo., and the California mining camps.

Snowstorm Slows N.Y. City Traffic

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP).—A blustery winter snowstorm struck the metropolitan area today, snarling air and highway traffic. The National Weather Service predicted accumulations of four to six inches before tomorrow morning.

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A Can-Do Congress...

President Ford is embarked on an aggressive, high-risk strategy when he goes around accusing the new Congress of doing "basically nothing" about the nation's urgent problems. His criticism is unwarranted by the facts up to now, but an element of justification might appear if certain institutional shortcomings are not resolved more fully in the weeks ahead.

During its first month, the House of Representatives dramatically shook up the seniority system, dislodging three incumbent committee chairmen and reshuffling key subcommittee chairmanships. This reorganization, which will have immeasurable beneficial effects on the work of this and future Congresses, understandably required a week or more to arrange.

Under new leadership, the House Ways and Means Committee has virtually completed the drafting of a major tax reduction bill that differs significantly in emphasis but not in broad outline from what President Ford requested. Both House and Senate have approved a bill barring the administration's unbelievably ill-timed proposal for an increase in the cost of food stamps to the poor. The House has also passed a bill (as has the Senate Finance Committee) to block temporarily the President's imposition of an inflationary oil import fee. The Senate Labor Committee has reached informal agreement on a bill to expand the public service program for the unemployed by one million jobs.

By any reasonable comparative standard, this Congress is off to a constructive start, even though the House would have done

better if it had emulated the Senate and renounced the traditional 10-day Lincoln Birthday recess.

The Ways and Means Committee's prompt and coherent action on the President's tax recommendation shows how responsive this committee, with its new leadership and new members, has become to the majority of the House. By contrast, the Senate Finance Committee continues to be more hostile to tax reform than are Senate Democrats as a whole. Thus, although a tax reduction bill is certain to pass, its final form cannot now be foreseen. The outlook is cloudier still for a second bill making basic tax reforms—a measure long promised by the Democratic party and now scheduled for action later this year.

Congress last year overhauled its procedures for dealing with the federal budget. The new House and Senate Budget Committees are supposed to examine the projected spending for each federal program and arrive at an alternative budget to the one submitted by the President. If their substitute is to have worth, the congressional version should relate spending to total revenues and consider the impact on the economy, just as the President attempts to do.

House Democrats last week elected Rep. Brock Adams of Washington as budget chairman. He and his Senate counterpart, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, provide strong leadership for an experiment which must succeed if Congress is to play its part responsibly in shaping the budget.

...but Not in Energy

In the field of energy, there is no equivalent on Capitol Hill to the traditional tax-writing committees or the newly formed budget committees. The defeat in the House last year of the committee reorganization plan urged by Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., deprives the House of a unified committee on energy. Responsibility in the Senate likewise remains fragmented among a half-dozen rival committees.

As a result, President Ford is able to score propaganda points by contrasting the negativism of the Democrats toward his energy proposals with their own inability to agree

on constructive solutions. The House-passed bill suspending the oil import fee for 90 days is intended to give Congress time to formulate its own alternative proposals.

It could best begin by centralizing authority for energy policy in both houses. Only by a clear assignment of responsibility can the House and Senate develop the institutional strengths to cope with the numerous energy issues. And only if it can muster institutional strength will Congress be able to respond effectively to the President's broad political challenge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pan Am and Iran

Pan American World Airways has found a savior, it appears, in the government of Iran. Bloated with oil profits, the Iranians are on the verge of becoming the chief creditor of Pan Am, thus letting a long string of American banks, not to mention the government of the United States, off the hook. In exchange, Iran would get a voice, although not a controlling one, in Pan Am's affairs. Presumably, it would also gain access to the tools it needs to turn its own airline into a major international carrier as well as upgrade the quality of its military air force. In business terms, the proposed arrangement appears to be a good one on both ends—particularly on Pan Am's—and we have not yet heard any persuasive reason why the government of the United States should oppose it.

There are, to be sure, questions involving foreign investment in American corporations as well as national defense and foreign policy. With respect to the former, the United States has subsidized airlines all over the world for years and, if, for a change, a foreign country now wants to bail out an American airline it seems only fitting. While Americans do not take kindly to the idea of foreign investment in a company that is so obviously a national symbol abroad, it is an idea whose time has come. The new economic order, in which the United States is no longer in a position to be the world's banker, is going to result in

more and more foreign investment in American corporations of all types.

The national defense and foreign policy questions are harder—but not substantially so. Pan Am's airplanes do form a part of U.S. reserve military airlift capacity. But there is no reason why this deal should change that. In theory, it could get sticky under certain conditions but so could many other arrangements between American corporations and foreign governments. As to Pan Am's bid to provide training and support for part of Iran's air force, we see no reason why that should be treated differently from similar arrangements elsewhere. Such contracts have to be subject to control by the American government in case their execution begins to work heavily against U.S. foreign policy.

The compelling reason for approval of this deal, however, is economic. Pan Am is on the verge of bankruptcy. Its latest earnings report suggests it is sliding rapidly. Disapproval of this bail-out arrangement would put the U.S. government in the difficult position of having something of an obligation to provide the necessary bail-out itself. While we don't think this infusion of cash from Iran will solve Pan Am's problems in the long run, it will at least provide time to work out the restructuring of the national and international airline systems that is so badly needed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Common Sea

Representatives of 16 countries bordering on the Mediterranean have just concluded a week's conference on ways to rescue that historic sea from further degradation. The meeting in Barcelona under the auspices of the UN Environmental Program represented the first genuine effort of the Mediterranean states to develop a common plan of action.

As the Center for International Environmental Information notes, Italy's southern coasts are plagued by untreated sewage. Its northern coasts by industrial wastes and its fisheries are gravely affected by high mercury levels. Industrial pollution ravages the waters of Spain, France and Yugoslavia. Oil tanker waste is a serious problem for Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

By unanimous agreement of the Barcelona conferees, the affected countries will immediately launch studies of the damage done

by oil, metals, DDT and other substances to the marine life and water quality of the region. Strict controls over dumping, by common permit procedures, are recommended to all the participating states, along with a regional operations center which would act as a "switchboard" to alert the region to oil spills and other environmental threats.

One year from now the conference is to reconvene for the purpose of incorporating these efforts into an international agreement—possibly with even more far-reaching arrangements, such as an integrated plan for developing the resources of the Mediterranean basin. The scope of the planning is broad and the agreement of the delegates—Arabs and Israelis included—is matched in importance only by the desperation of the need.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

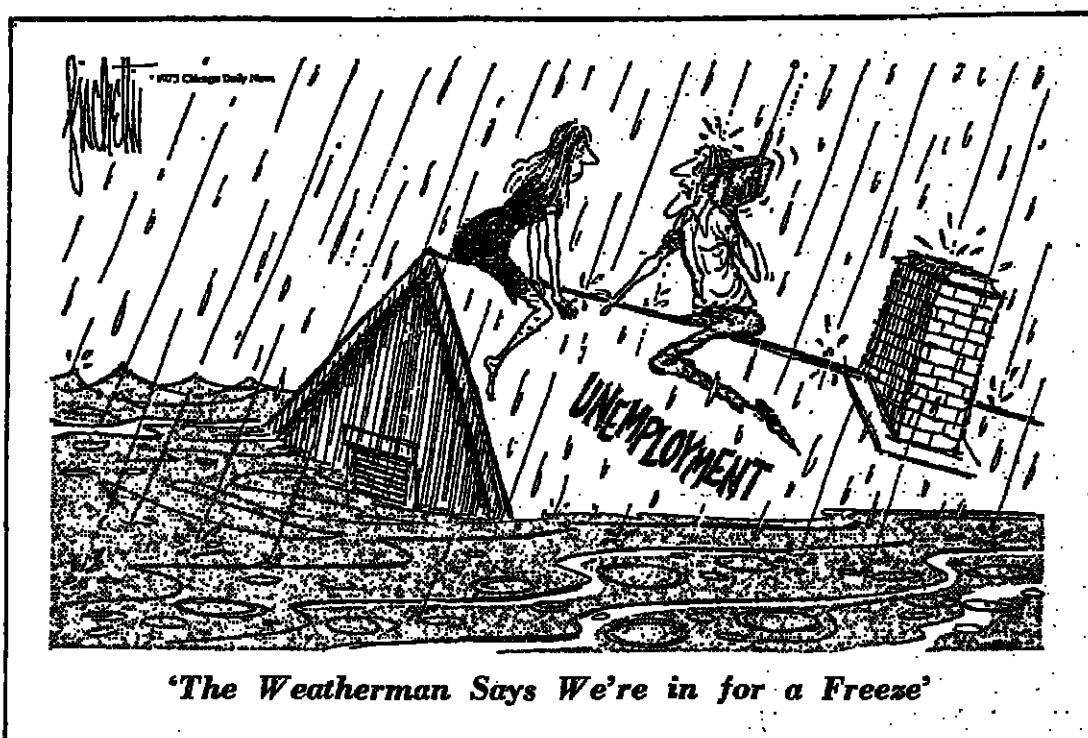
February 13, 1900

WASHINGTON—The Brooklyn congressional delegation is urging Secretary of Navy Long to recommend to Congress that a provision be inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill directing that one of the new battleships that the Navy has ordered be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is understood that other delegations are also doing the same kind of bargaining for their own shipbuilding yards.

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1925

LONDON—This city is looking forward with great zest to the appearance of John Barrymore as Hamlet at the Haymarket Theatre a week from today. His performance in New York was one of the notable dramatic events of the last decade, and ever since it was announced that he would play this classic part here Londoners have been eagerly anticipating a great treat.



The Moscow and Cairo Bickering

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The recent disappearance from the Soviet press and radio of attacks on Egyptian policies has posed the question whether a new accommodation between Moscow and Cairo is in the offing, and whether this means that Moscow has agreed to give President Sadat the arms with which he could attack Israel if the present negotiations fail.

Already reports from the Middle East speak of important new arms deliveries which began to arrive in December, before the postponement of the Brezhnev visit to Egypt. Other reports claim that further agreements on new, more advanced, weapons systems have been concluded since. During the recent visit to Cairo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, a sign of reconciliation was seen in the announcement that the Brezhnev visit will take place. Israel Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who ought to know, speaks specifically of a new arms deal "signed in the last few weeks" and warns that the apparent chill in Egyptian-Soviet relations "is only a show for American consumption."

Strong Terms

And yet Sadat continues to denounce and to deplore the Kremlin's reluctance to supply the weapons he wants, and he is doing it in terms so strong as to suggest real anger on his part, and so emphatic as to provoke a countervailing resentment on the part of Moscow. Peres may well be right in saying that a new agreement has been signed, but the important question is what the agreement contains. There have been many number of agreements between Moscow and Cairo on new arms deliveries in the past—and any number of complaints from Sadat that Moscow never lived up to them.

As Sadat explained recently, the question of Soviet arms deliveries is made up of three parts. The first is his demand for "compensation" for the arms lost in the 1973 war; the second concerns old contracts for deliveries which have not been carried out; and the third deals with his request for new and more modern arms to keep up with new weapons deliveries to Israel and with recent Israeli acquisitions from the United States. There is reason to believe that the "compensation" supplies are flowing again, but also that what is arriving in the other two categories is of little military significance when measured against Egypt's needs.

Gromyko's announcement that the Brezhnev visit is on again ought also to be seen in its context. When he was questioned

about the date of the visit, he said that Brezhnev might come to Cairo either before or after his summit journey to Washington, which is due in the summer. This can hardly be regarded as a firm arrangement, and it suggests that the announcement about the Brezhnev visit was little more than a device to gloss over the failure of his own visit to Cairo.

Mr. Peres's view that the chill in Egyptian-Soviet relations is only "for show" is reminiscent, in its apparent naivete, of the view once widely held that the Sino-Soviet dispute was really a devilish plot to maneuver the West into making concessions to the Communists. Perhaps his statement should be viewed as a propaganda exercise rather than as a serious conclusion.

To Hold On

The disappearance of Soviet press and radio attacks on Egypt may seem to support his statement that the Kremlin has frequently turned its propaganda machine on and off to suit its policy purposes. Its present purpose, to judge from the Soviet press, is to hold on to what little remains of its position in Egypt without risking Sadat's anger.

Sadat, on the other hand, is making no secret of his displeasure with the Kremlin. He leaves little doubt about Moscow's association with members of what he calls the Arab "reaction front"—those who oppose his re-orientation toward the West, his policy of negotiation with Israel, and his abandonment of some of Egypt's internal socialist measures. He regards them as traitors, but he says, "The Soviet Union views this as being directed against itself, because these reactionists began as Marxists." The international "left," he says, must know that there are limits to all things, and that Egypt will accept no interference in its domestic affairs. If the left inside Egypt is exploited for sabotage, "then we will deal with it as we deal with any saboteur."

The Cairo press is more specific. It claims that Egypt's security authorities have known for some time of plans to cause a political "explosion" in Cairo at the beginning of this year and links this with the activities of an unspecified "major foreign intelligence service." The genuine left, it explains, had nothing to do with the Cairo riots last month, but those detained by the police are "adventurers hiding behind promising and shining slogans." The unidentified foreign intelligence service has "encouraged" leftist intellectuals by talking to them about "freedom,

democracy and anti-imperialism," and by using the cover of publishing houses and import-export companies.

'Manipulated'

The main Cairo paper, Al-Ahram, lists the Communist party as one of several political organizations which have been subverted in this way, but grants that most members don't know that they are being "manipulated" from foreign quarters. There is little attempt, either in the press or in Sadat's own speeches, to acknowledge the very real economic difficulties and privations which drive some of the Communist party, and attract some of the intellectuals to the Marxist literature which seems to offer the answer to Egypt's problems.

No doubt Moscow is willing to use the Communist party for its own political ends, when the time comes, and there is no lack of evidence that it has repeatedly tried to do so in the past. But it would take something like a new war and a disastrous defeat to bring about the kind of revolutionary situation that would make a Communist take-over possible. Sadat's position could also become increasingly difficult if the economic situation continues to deteriorate, and if he fails to show that his tilt away from the Soviet Union, and toward the United States, is producing dividends in terms of concessions from Israel.

The bickering between Moscow and Cairo is as old as the love-hate relationship which they first established more than 20 years ago, but there is less love in it now than there ever was. There were other opportunities when the friction between the two could have been used to promote a peace settlement in the Middle East, but they remained unexploited. Will they remain so this time?

Turn Away

But it was a Communist rocket, fired with the intent of killing civilians in the capital of Cambodia, exploded in a school and slaughtered a score of children. Shocking pictures of the bodies of the children appeared on nightly television news and on front pages, bringing all the horror of war once again into the American living room.

Had the rocket been supplied by U.S. aid, or fired by recipients of U.S. aid, the anguished uproar would have been heard in the halls of Congress and in every cranny of the land to "stop the killing" and deny the murdering attackers one more round of ammunition.

Castro's Cuba

After reading Terri Shaw's article on Castro's Cuba (ET, Feb. 4), I can't help but feel that Miss Shaw is a Cuban propagandist. Further, I was shocked that the IIT printed this article on Page One. I thought Page One was reserved for the news. Articles such as Miss Shaw's belong on the opinion (editorial) page or analysis section. Her article read like a paid advertisement.

Her visit was pre-arranged by Cuban officials. It is the same old story of a person touring Russia or China. They only show you what they want you to see or learn. If Cuba is as good as Miss Shaw claims it is, why are so many Cubans trying to escape from that land? It is very easy for Miss Shaw or any of us from the free world to say how nice things are in Cuba, Russia or China, provided we don't have to live in those countries.

MRS. MORGENTHAU

The Hague, The Netherlands

The Narrow Issues

By James Reston

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—It is hard to cross America from Massachusetts to California these gloomy days without feeling a lot better about the strength of the nation.

The big jet planes, of course, are deceptive. After their struggle off the runways, and occasional shudder through the clouds, they vault the Appalachians, the Great Plains and the Rockies. In the process, they eliminate all sense of speed or distance and temporarily obliterate the slums and the ugliness of life.

Under a powder of snow down below, everything seems more beautiful than it really is. In this sense, these big jet planes are the worst of vehicles for a reporter. They are much less accurate than the old railroad trains that ran through the back-sides, junkyards and sooty chimneys of the old decaying cities. They are also much less revealing than the old transcontinental highways, which touched the life of the villages and the small towns.

The Big Jets

But something has to be said for the big jets. If the problems of America today is to use and control power, to recognize its possibilities and its limitations, and also to see life in the wider perspectives of history, the big planes tell us something, not only about the transportation but the philosophy of the nation.

At 37,000 feet, they remind us that we are a continental nation. They see its scope and mastery, its achievements, its growth, its spreading and glittering communities in the night. These are also part of America. They give us a vision of the nation's achievements and as the planes come down over the Rockies and wheel over the expanding suburbs of Los Angeles, and finally rush down into the airport—now a vast city in itself—they bring us into a different and more narrow world.

On the ground, everything is suddenly different. The scope of the nation is lost in commerce. Everything is more narrow and physical. There is a struggle for luggage, and for cabs. The loudspeakers are announcing specific flights or calling for lost passengers, and the newspapers on the stands are announcing the latest developments and potential disasters.

Then, everything now seems more narrow, physical and mathematical, the story is in the headlines.

Denouncing

Henry Kissinger, we are told, is now denouncing the hardliners in Israel. Sen. Jackson is denouncing Kissinger in Washington. Walter Cronkite is saying that three cents were gained on the Big Board. Bill Russell is refusing to enter the basketball Hall of Fame, and President Ford,

off in Texas and Kansas, is insisting that the Congress is planning politics with the economy and that it will implement rationing over his dead body.

Once on this ground, here Riverside, the picture is part of this narrower view. It is a low natural, urban-grove, surrounded by hills, but the main highway have been taken over by stations with soaring steel towers higher than church steeples, a hamburger stands without number. The newspapers and new University of California Riverside struggle for attention, but the big McDonald's "M" and the other commercial signs dominate the landscape.

This contrast between the narrow preoccupations and the wide yearnings of American life is one of the most interesting aspects of our condition today. The politicians and the papers of the television are talking about mathematical things: double-digit inflation, double-digit unemployment, etc.

George Meany of the AFL-CIO says unemployment is going 10 per cent by the spring. So, says the President. The party is arguing about who is to blame for the inflation, which is to have taxes on imported goods or rationing, or who is ahead in the race for the presidency.

But most of the issues under discussion are narrow and contentious, and the questions here at the University of California in Riverside seem to be limited to old issues about the past, the shortcomings of Nixon, Mr. Ford, the press, churches, and the uncertainties of the presidential candidates of 1976.

Name a Direction

As E.B. White once remarked in another pessimistic period of our nation's life, "most of the special matters people now discuss are pressing, but vaguely, or added together, do not point in a steady direction, do not name a direction, the gets me up in the morning pull on my marching boots."

In short, the issues under discussion here in Riverside or even in Washington continue to be narrow issues, grounded in the politics of the moment, but lacking the perspective of the history and power and geography of the nation. Somehow, it's hard to see on the ground the possibilities rather than the impossibilities of the problems of the present time.

But, in a way, the power of achievement of the nation as seen, at least fleetingly, in the time perspective of the simple is deceptive, but there is a vision of the future from a great height and so far none of the candidates have been able to see a nation's problems in relation to its grandeur.

Indochina: Sticking With It

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—A Communist weary majority; America did its bit. If the South Vietnamese cannot defend themselves by themselves now, we cannot be expected to support them forever. That goes for the Cambodians as well.

Misleading

Foolishly, responsible officials in the United States repeat the light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel argument; just another year's aid, just a billion or so more, and we'll win. That's misleading, as is President Ford's desperate promise to end all aid in three years, no matter what.

We should know by now that Communist aggressors, financed and supplied from outside, are prepared to fight on for decades until they are crushed. The non-Communist majority in these countries seems prepared to fight on just as grimly for just as long, provided we match the supplies from outside. Our allies may be weary, but they are not bored; shall we now tell them we are no longer willing to match the Soviet contribution to their enemies, and they should plan for defeat?

Moreover, there is the possibility that we will be embarrassed by the severity of the local consequences of Communist victory. This is that hoary chestnut, the "bloodbath argument." When Nelson Rockefeller raised it recently, he was roundly denounced by people who are absolutely certain that no wholesale executions will follow Communist victory. Such certainty must be comforting, since it runs contrary to much experience.

The reason why the United States should continue aid to people fighting Communist take-over is because we are on the side of human freedom. Not because we lost 50,000 men in this war, or because the Congress of the United States is so stupid as to tell the world that our support of the Soviets is to their aid.

Why are we so afraid to help others defend themselves against Communist-sponsored aggression is the right thing to do. Costly, painful, nerve-racking, and when Mr. Thieu falls, the nationalists, infuriating—but essentially moral.

Helping Allies

The measure of U.S. success is not in making peace, since the Communists want victory and peace, but in helping its allies continue to resist as long as the pressure is on.

As Sen. Jackson begins to waffle on Vietnam, just as Senator Percy finds it expedient to waver in support of Israel, we ought to ask ourselves what kind of people we are becoming. Do we want ready to help all intelligence help themselves, or do we want them to hang on a certain length of time?

Much more is at stake here than the fate of one regime, the expenditure of several hundred millions, or the justification of past positions. Either America will remain a strong force against worldwide totalitarianism or the wall will turn inward and head downward.

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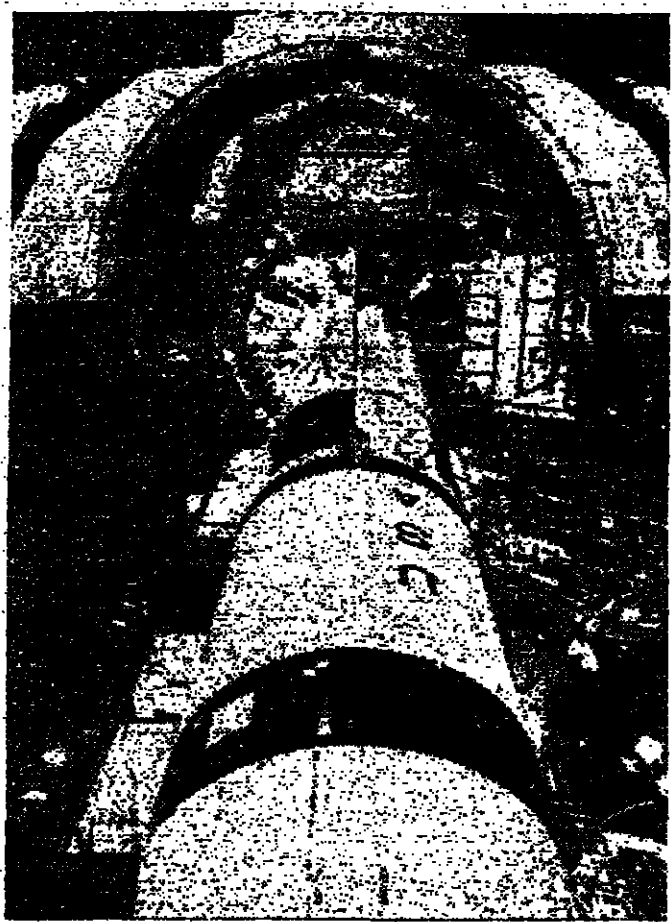
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.500.000 F.
R.S. Paris No 12112. 21, rue de Berry, 75008 Paris Cedex 8.
Directeur de la publication: Walter W. Thompson.
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مكاتبنا في القاهرة

هكذا من النحل



BIG ONE—Soviet and U.S. spacemen, whose white hats are dots around the base of the rocket, are dwarfed by the Saturn IB rocket during a visit to the Vertical Assembly Building at Cape Canaveral. The rocket will carry three U.S. astronauts to an orbital rendezvous with the Russians in July.

'Military Power, If Needed'

Truman Approved Secret Plan To Halt Italian Communists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The State Department has just published documents showing that in 1948 President Harry S. Truman was so concerned over a possible Communist take-over in Italy that he approved a top-secret recommendation that the United States "make full use of its political, economic and, if necessary, military power" to prevent it.

The latest volume of the Foreign Relations of the United States series, "Western Europe, 1948," contains highly classified National Security Council reports that were designed to help the pro-Western government of Premier Alcide De Gasperi turn back the Communists in the April 1948 elections.

Absent from the volume, however, are any references to the role played by the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency in carrying out its National Security Council assignments.

It has been reported in non-official publications that the CIA was authorized to help finance the political and information campaigns of anti-Communist forces in this period.

Deletions Noted

There are unexplained deletions in the National Security Council reports as published by the State Department volume that suggest they may refer to these secret activities.

For instance, in a National Security Council report of Feb. 10, 1948, there are eight specific action recommendations listed. The fifth, ended with a deletion, said: "Actively combating Communist propaganda in Italy by an effective U.S. information program and by all other practicable means."

Another report of March 8, 1948, recommends "with a deletion: 'Continue efforts, by all feasible means, to detach the Italian left-wing Socialists from the Communists.'"

The same report recommends, with an additional deletion: "Continue to assist the Christian Democrats and other selected anti-Communist parties."

William Franklin, director of the State Department's historical office, declined to discuss what had been deleted.

He did volunteer, however, the following:

"It has been agreed that we cannot cover in the foreign relations series clandestine operations, covert intelligence reports, or any matters having to do with secret weapons or nuclear programs other than those that could be specifically declassified."

Mr. Franklin said that this policy was agreed upon so that crucial documents that might otherwise be denied publication could be published, with deletions.

For historians of the postwar period, understanding the role of the CIA and other intelligence agencies is important to know how American foreign policy was made and carried out.

In Italy, in 1948, for instance, the CIA has been reported to have played a significant role as part of the overall American effort to support the De Gasperi government.

In the latest issue of Foreign Affairs Quarterly, for instance, Harry Rositzke, a former CIA official, said that "in 1948, spurred by the Communist take-over in Czechoslovakia and the Italian political crisis, the National Security Council gave the CIA the

Cosmos-708 Aloft
MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-708, the latest in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said.

Armenians Said to Betray Communism

Corruption Charged By New Party Head

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The recently appointed Communist party chief of Armenia has castigated his fellow Armenians for having forsaken Communist goals to pursue private enterprise and profit in nearly every sphere of life in the Soviet republic.

Speaking at a closed plenum of the Armenian Communist party's central committee, Karen Demirchyan lashed out at what he termed rampant "embezzlement of Socialist property, abuse of official position, bribe-taking, influence-peddling, speculation, anti-socialism and other negative manifestations" in Armenia.

His scathing indictment cited "serious shortcomings" and "crude violations of plan discipline" throughout the Armenian economy.

The speech, delivered in Yerevan on Jan. 30, indicated that the Communist party had virtually lost control of the economic and social life of the Caucasian republic and faced difficulties in trying to reassert its authority.

Mr. Demirchyan, who assumed his post in November, blamed the party apparatus for having tolerated such widespread abuses. He replaced Anton Kochinyan, who was officially reported to have requested his own retirement. But Mr. Demirchyan alluded to a shake-up in the bureaucracy, saying that one top official, V.S. Danyan, had "deprived himself of the right to head the Ministry of Internal Affairs."

Absorbed in 1920

The speech, which was printed in the Feb. 3 issue of the Armenian newspaper Komunist, showed Moscow's exasperation with the free-wheeling, independent attitude that other Soviets have attributed to the Armenians since their absorption into the Soviet Union in 1920.

The party secretary offered statistics to disclose how plans for industrial output and productivity were chronically underfulfilled in key sectors of the economy. He complained that some plant managers resolved the problem simply by altering their plan downward, "then overfulfill it and march in the ranks of the vanguard."

Production quality was so low that only 4 or 5 per cent of goods manufactured in Armenia were awarded the Soviet state seal of quality. Last year, he said, 138 products were so shoddily made that they had to be taken out of production. But last year, he said, when the quality was poor, they were often sold on the side at speculative prices.

Mr. Demirchyan also discussed corruption. Last year, he charged, nearly 260,000 rubles (\$350,000 at the 1974 exchange rate) in goods were pilfered from a state factory in Yerevan, while similar misfeasance in two knitted-wear plants ran to \$160,000 and \$50,000.

At a fuel depot in the region of Yalin, he alleged, "a gang of plunderers headed by the director" tried to conceal their embezzlement of state fuel by staging a reservoir leak of 500 metric tons of gasoline that cost the state over \$64,000.

Mr. Demirchyan asserted that corruption also reached into the courts and prosecutor's offices, the medical profession, where drugs were said to have been diverted for speculation, and educational institutes, where grades and diplomas were allegedly falsified.

He complained that construction targets had not been met in any year of the current five-year plan and charged that sports facilities, private houses and country estates were being built while schools, kindergartens and hospitals were ignored.

French Cabinet Proposes Major School Reforms

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government today presented the outlines of far-reaching educational reforms aimed at eliminating all social differences from nursery school to university.

The reforms—the result of more than 1,000 hours of inter-ministerial discussions—were presented at today's Cabinet meeting. The reforms are the most important in education since the 1959 government spokesman André Rosol said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the structural reforms were aimed at developing an egalitarian education system, particularly for the children of manual workers.

The reforms include further development of state kindergartens, lowering the entry age into primary schools from 6 to 5 and organizing identical educational programs for all pupils during their first two years of secondary school.

There would be a wider choice of subjects in secondary education and a greater balance between academic and science subjects. The aim is to introduce the new system by September, 1976.

Usual Sites of Shot-Injection Challenged by Doctors' Study

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—European and American doctors have made a surprising new observation that challenges traditional concepts about the conventional medical practice of injecting drugs into the muscles of the arms and buttocks.

The doctors have reported that the amount of drug that reaches the blood depends on which muscle is injected. More of some injected drugs get into the blood faster when shots are given into the muscles of the arm compared with jabs into the buttocks.

Although the results are not expected to apply to injections of all drugs, experts said that the new findings could eventually help determine into which part of the anatomy physicians and nurses should inject many drugs, particularly those given under emergency conditions.

Route for Medication

Doctors have long known that how a drug is given is crucial in determining the medication's effect on the body. Many drugs can be injected but not swallowed.

Some drugs can be injected into muscles but are considered too dangerous to inject into veins. Other drugs are prescribed only as pills. Some medications can be given both by needle and as pills.

Each day, thousands of patients get injections for treatment of a vast array of diseases. Intramuscular injection is such a common practice that doctors and nurses have taken for granted

that it makes no difference into which set of muscles they choose to stick the needle.

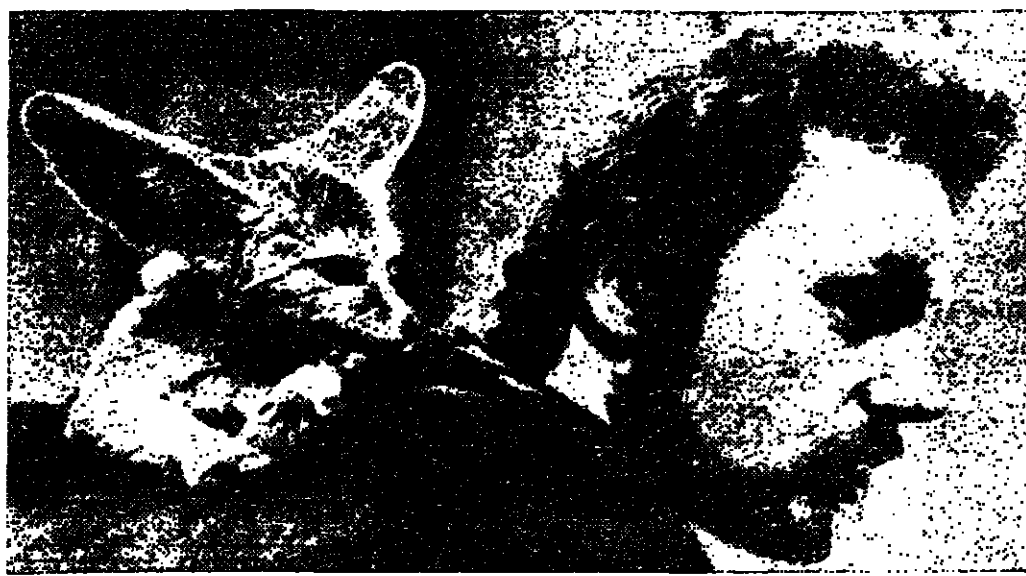
Reports in several medical journals now suggest that differences in the part of the anatomy chosen might help explain a well-known medical phenomenon—the great variation that exists among patients in response to a drug.

In choosing the intramuscular route, doctors have always considered as equal alternatives the deltoid muscle in the arm, the vastus lateralis over the hip and the gluteus maximus in the buttock. Whatever the site, doctors and nurses take care to avoid hitting blood vessels and nerves that could be damaged by a needle.

The practice has been based on tradition, not scientific studies. One of the few systematic investigations on what influence the intramuscular injection site has on a drug's action in the body has been reported in the current issue of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics by Dr. Eleanor Evans and her colleagues at the Medical College of Virginia.

The Richmond doctors found that differences in blood flow through various muscles were great enough to affect the rate of absorption and the peak concentration of drugs in the blood after intramuscular injections.

In recent years, doctors have come to rely on the peak blood levels of drugs more than the total dose in writing some prescriptions.



FREE RIDE—Young desert fox with big ears and light yellow fur is new attraction at the Duisburg Zoo in West Germany as he rides around on zoo keeper's back.

But Future Is Dubious

Hippies Form 'Free State' in Copenhagen

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—Johnny Petersen stood at the door of his shack, a bottle of beer in his hand, and surveyed the land from underneath a hang-over.

Other than the fact that his Norwegian girlfriend had been busted and expelled for possession of hashish, he had little to complain about. He had a cost-free roof over his head, and even running hot water which, to all appearances, he made spare use of.

Mr. Petersen is a resident of the "Free State of Christiania," the name given by its inhabitants to a 30-acre military barracks in the middle of the Danish capital. When the army moved out in 1971, the hippies began to move in. Today, they live and work there. In virtually every respect, Christiania is a state within a state.

Christiania has 500 to 700 permanent residents, although the number more than doubles every summer when other similarly minded people wander in from all over Europe and the United States. They are privileged people who pay no taxes in this overtaxed country. They come and go as they please, and the great majority live and work inside the old barracks.

Paradise Threatened

But the existence of this particular form of paradise is now threatened. The Social Democratic party, which was in power when Christiania was launched, looked with friendly eyes upon the project, and even labelled it a "social experiment."

Now, the Social Democrats are out, and Premier Poul Hartling of the Liberal party, supported by the Copenhagen municipality, thought the whole thing was an eyesore. He wanted to close Christiania and a target date of April, 1976, was set for moving everyone out.

However, Mr. Hartling also has resigned and the Danish political outlook is uncertain.

Miloslav Seeman, Pioneer Speech Therapist, Dies

PRAGUE, Feb. 12 (AP).—Prof. Miloslav Seeman, 83, the founder of comprehensive speech therapy known as phoniatrics, died yesterday, the news agency Ceteka reported today.

Prof. Seeman, who founded in Prague the only phoniatrics clinic in the world, defined the science as a branch of medicine dealing with the physiology of the voice, speech and hearing. A Union of European Phoniatrists was set up in 1971 under the scientist's influence. He was elected honorary chairman.

Prof. Seeman, the author of more than 120 works, was known for his treatment of stuttering.

He was an outspoken critic of forcing left-handed children to use the right hand.

His clinic became known to speech therapists throughout the world. His comprehensive system is applied in all the East European countries and increasingly in the West—in Scandinavia, West Germany, Italy and Spain.

Vincent Guillot

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Vincent Guillot, 80, who retired in 1962 as Shedd professor of French language and literature at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., died Sunday in his home here. He had been director of the Middlebury (Vt.) College summer school of French from 1947 to 1962 and president of the Federation of the Alliance Française for the United States from 1963 to 1964.

R. John Matthew

PARIS, Feb. 12 (NYT).—R. John Matthew, director emeritus of the Sweet Briar College junior year in France program, died recently, the college's Paris office announced. Mr. Matthew helped establish the college's year-in-France program and served as its director from 1952 until his retirement in 1972.

Larry Crosby

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 (AP).—Larry Crosby, 70, older brother of singer Bing Crosby, died today. Mr. Crosby, who devoted most of his attention to the Bing Crosby Golf Tournament, entered a hospital a week ago.

Rebels Shell Phnom Penh, Killing 10 and Wounding 33

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 12 (AP).—Khmer Rouge rebels shelled the center of Phnom Penh with captured U.S.-made 105-mm artillery today, killing 10 persons and wounding 33, police sources said.

Three of the high-explosive, 25-pound projectiles scored direct hits of the huge central market, where hundreds of vendors and Chinese residents were celebrating Tet, the lunar new year.

Meanwhile, insurgents shelled a government convoy on the Mekong River and, for the first time, captured a U.S.-made, 155-mm howitzer, from one of two vessels which went aground in the attack.

Government planes bombed both vessels after they were abandoned in an effort to destroy two howitzers being transported from the capital to the Neak Luong Naval Base, but only one of the guns was hit.

A 155-mm howitzer can fire a shell nine miles with deadly accuracy, according to U.S. Army equipment tables.

Insurgent forces control the lower two-thirds of the 80-mile Mekong shipping channel. They have mined that stretch of the river and have 10,000 troops there. The Khmer Rouge claimed today that its forces sank or damaged 33 government supply ships between Jan. 20 and Feb. 6.

Government forces were reported mauling in Neak Luong for an attempt to dislodge the rebels from strategic points on the river.

Meanwhile, a U.S. official reported that the doubling of an airlift to Phnom Penh, from 10 to 20 flights a day by a U.S.-financed civilian company, Bird Air, had gone into effect. Buge C-130 transports, capable of carrying 15 tons each, now fly into Pochentong Airport around the clock from Thailand.

In South Vietnam, fighting dropped to the lowest level of the two-month Communist offensive as the country observed the second day of Tet.

The Saigon command reported 33 rocket and mortar attacks and three ground attacks during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

Lt. Col. Do Viet, deputy chief spokesman for the command, said the fighting level was the lowest since Dec. 4, two days before the Communist command launched its dry-season offensive.


80th SALT Meeting Is Held in Geneva

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for one hour and 45 minutes today in the 80th meeting of the second round of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT II).

The next meeting was scheduled for Feb. 18. Details were not revealed. The two chief negotiators, Alexis Johnson of the United States and Vladimir Semenov, also held a private meeting today.

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SWEDEN

In a Restaurateur's Library

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (Herald Tribune)—Tore Wretman is caterer royal and culinary advisor to the king, perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy of Gastronomy and ruler of a restaurant empire including internationally known temples such as the Operakällaren, the Riche, the Teatergrillen and the Stallmästaregården. His library isn't impressive in size compared with professional libraries.

But the 2,300-odd volumes, hidden away in a small room, three floors above the Riche, cover some 2,000 years of culinary culture and kitchen lore.

A browser may find out from Aelius Coelius—in a 1541 parchment reprint of what is believed to be the oldest existing cookbook in the world—upon what meat the Caesars liked to feed. Coelius left no other tracks, but scholars tend to believe that he was a Roman gourmet and bon vivant in the days of the Emperor Tiberius (AD 14-37).

Athenaeus the Egyptian reports some two centuries later—in a 1558 reprint of Vol. XV of his 30-volume "Dionysophrastarum"—on the stove-side manners and table-side mores of the 2nd-century Greeks.

Both books were published in Lugdunum or Lugduni, better known today as Lyons and better yet as the more or less undisputed culinary capital of Europe.

The six volumes of "Opera di M. Bartolomeo Scapoli, Cuoco Secreto di Papa Pio Quinto" (Venice, c. 1570) make up, Mr. Wretman points out, "a veritable encyclopedia of Renaissance cooking at its best." Most interesting, perhaps is Vol. IV.

"In a 150-page gastronomic calendar, we learn about the menus of the changing seasons,"

said Mr. Wretman, "and some of them seem overwhelming. The banquet celebrating the anniversary of the election of Pope Pius V in January, 1568, included more than 60 courses. In an appendix to this volume, Mr. Scapoli lists the provisions needed by a great prince about to undertake a journey, and we may safely assume that the prince suffered from neither hunger nor thirst."

Vol. V concerns pastry. Vol. VI is a manual on food and herbs for convalescents.

Mr. Wretman's library "naturally" contains the full range of editions of J.A. Brillat-Savarin's "Physiologie du Goût" from the original 1826 print to the 1951 Flammarion luxury volume. But his prize possession is a vellum manuscript entitled "Arte della Cucina," most likely written in the late 1300s by that elusive fellow Anon, who at the time apparently inhabited Southern Italy.

"Whoever he was," said Mr. Wretman, "I believe he was a professional. He wrote in Italian, not in the Latin used by the amateur connoisseurs. And it is remarkable to note how long the steadfast have been with us: Lasagne, gnocci, fried octopus and squid, pizza and chicken pie. We haven't been able to come up with too many improvements through the centuries that separate Mr. Anon and me. I would even subscribe to his recipe for 'blancmanger,' though I'd probably list it in the menu as 'blanchmange'."

Family Court

Mr. Wretman, now 58, started his professional career when several of his high-school teachers decided that he was unsuited for higher learning in the form of, say, algebra and irregular foreign verbs. A family court decided to send him to see—the traditional way of disposing of a wayward offspring—but the sentence was changed to the nearest kitchen ("At least the little misfit will be properly fed") which happened to be Stockholm's fine old Continental Hotel (not to be confused with the new Continental, a concrete cigar box in the same location).

Young Wretman scrubbed pots and pans, peeled potatoes and sliced carrots and cucumbers and

Tore Wretman, caterer royal and advisor to the King of Sweden.



liked it. He moved rapidly via the kitchen stove and the dining room of the Continental to the prestigious spot behind the Opera Bar. In the early 1930s, he bought a one-way ticket to Paris and Maxim's.

"That is where my bibliophilia started," said Mr. Wretman. "In my off-hours I'd stroll along the quays, checking out the bouquiniste stands for cookbooks and gastronomic literature. I realized that I had a lot to learn that couldn't be readily picked up behind pots and pans."

"Now, bibliophilia is something that grows on you," Mr. Wretman continued. "It is dangerous to do it. Once I had started, there was no way of stopping. I couldn't read all of them, and I still can't—my Latin, my Greek and my middle high German aren't really of academy standards—but I like the feel of a leather-bound volume, the texture of vellum and parchment, to look at a chapter-head vignette and an elaborate initial."

"It is remarkable," said Mr. Wretman, how prices can fluctuate in the cookbook trade. "Le Pastissier François" by F.P. de la Varenne, published in 1655 by Elsevier, commanded a price of 10 sous. In 1878 it was sold at a Paris auction for 10,000 gold francs. I picked up one of the 38 copies known to exist for a mere 2,400 Swedish crowns in the 1950s. A year ago I was offered the same book from Breslau's in London for 15,000 deutsche-marks. The volume is back to the 1878 rate, it appears."

Mr. Wretman moved on from Maxim's to new pastures, such as Kempinski's in Berlin, the Waldorf Astoria in New York, Claridge's in London. He returned to Sweden in the '40s, with

the intention of starting a gastronomic revolution.

"The climate was right. The Swedish cuisine, marked by two wartime periods of shortages and a depression in between, was indeed in need of rejuvenation. With financial backing from be-lievers he acquired old Riche, an elegant, though somewhat moth-eaten eatery, in the mid-'40s. Standard fare for a Swede at the time was meatballs (in cream sauce), manor house beef (in cream sauce), or salt herring (in cream sauce). The standard drink to go with the pickled herring opener was aquavit. Standard bread was *knäcke*, dark, heavily sweetened rye."

Salt and pepper were about the only seasonings in common kitchen use. Mr. Wretman introduced outlandish herbs like oregano, basil and rosemary. He developed a national taste for wine and a type of French bread known as the *baguette*. The latter was quickly renamed *pain rike* by the press and amateur etymologists are still arguing whether the "rike" means enriched bread or bread from the Riche. He introduced fish recipes from Brittany and Britain. He is even credited with having introduced the hamburger.

"It seemed to me at the time that the Swedes were caught in a rut," said Mr. Wretman. "We needed innovations. I tried to provide them, with some degree of success."

Swedish Dishes Disappear

The degree of success by the early '60s, frightened even Mr. Wretman. The old-fashioned Swedish *husmankost*—officially translated by a Swedish Foreign Ministry official as *cuisine bourgeoise*, for lack of a proper En-

glish word—was about to disappear. Fika, pastries and sweet-and-sour pork were spreading like wildfire across the land, crowding out the national cuisine.

Mr. Wretman began experimenting and started, in the early '60s, a campaign to make Swedes rediscover peas-and-pork and Baltic herring fried over embers. He succeeded again: In the '70s, a *bifstek med ägg* carries as much prestige at a credit card business luncheon as a portion of *osso bucco*.

"We needed the foreign influx," said Mr. Wretman, "but not at the price of forgetting our own national culinary heritage. A thing like *pytt-i-panna* (hash) can be a delicacy if properly prepared."

Mr. Wretman doesn't handle his books, he fondles them. "Look at the vignette," he said, showing a copy of Brillat-Savarin's "Meditations," and an illustration from "Liber Rerum Comestorum" (c. 1490). "I use them on my menus and I hope I don't break any copyright laws."

"The library means a great deal to me," said Mr. Wretman, "and it means a great deal to my collaborators. It gives us all a perspective on our profession, a sense of pride as we ply our trade."

"Grimod de la Reynière wrote an aphorism in his 'Manuel des Amphitryons' (1808). Mr. Wretman said, 'to the effect that a restaurant man who can't cook or serve is to be compared to an illiterate owner of a beautiful library.'"

"I believe that I can cook and carve and serve," continued Mr. Wretman, "but my book-learning is somewhat lacking. I'll make up for that when I retire. I'll learn Greek, Latin and archaic Italian and really read my books."

A Moscow Status Symbol—Tutors

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW (Herald Tribune)—The specter of private enterprise is haunting the Moscow high school system.

Throughout the capital, it seems, high school seniors seeking admission to crowded university-level institutions are paying relatively large sums to private tutors to teach them how to pass examinations. The success of the tutors is apparently amazing education officials. It has also produced a new status symbol perhaps equal to the car and refrigerator: Parents now boast about their children's tutors and how much they cost a hour. Several hundred tutors are apparently working with thousands of hopeful students here.

This increasingly popular way of coping with the system is evidently so successful that it is being suggested that public education officials have something to learn from the tutors, who apparently operate on the edge of the law.

A Criticism

All this is known to parents of teen-aged Muscovites, but the first serious criticism of private tutoring, which has been growing rapidly in the past few years, appeared recently in an article in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the youth newspaper. The prominently placed article complained, in effect, that paying rubles for extra learning was an affront to the free public education system.

Particularly, the tutoring was said to destroy the confidence of students in themselves and the public system. Perhaps worse, it works to the disadvantage of students in rural areas who are already having a relatively more difficult time gaining entrance to higher-level institutions. Nevertheless, the article said, educators should look into the private cramming and consider imitating its emphasis on individual attention for students.

The Muscovite way of cramming, as described in the newspaper, is a rush for rubles as well as for learning. Would-be tutors have hope-inspiring advertisements printed and pasted up "when the police are not looking" on billboards. The ads sometimes promise that the student does not have to pay "unless you pass the test." The catch is that pass-

ing the test is often not enough and students who pass but with a relatively low mark are still required to pay.

The usual rate is the equivalent of \$3.40 an hour and a full, seven-month exam course in, say, mathematics, can cost \$340. This is about two months' pay for an average Soviet citizen.

Most of the hundred of Moscow tutors apparently are qualified in their fields, and are gifted public relations operators and administrators. One tutor was said to have signed up more than \$6,000 worth of crammers

after delivering a fiery lecture to 500 young Muscovites. The tutors were said to be wary of inquiring adults, presumably because they could be tax officials. While tutoring is not illegal, the income must be declared. To make themselves somewhat difficult to trace and tax, the tutors often list only their phone numbers on their ads and they rent special apartments for their classes, rather than have them at home. Their grandfathers and grandmothers, in some cases, act as secretaries at the makeshift schools.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Herald Tribune)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Dog Bep-Away," a play by a Franciscan friar, Brother Jonathan, is getting an "expert helping hand" from the Ensemble Studio Theater, which, as Clive Barnes points out, is one of the "most ambitious" of the new off-Broadway theater groups. Barnes finds Brother Jonathan's work more of a dramatic essay than a play but it has fiber to it. About the "difficulties of being a monk, the difficulties of being professionally good," the play is a confrontation between three monks—young, middle-aged and old—who live in the gatehouse of a large estate owned by Franciscans. Brother William, the middle-aged leader, has a dog which "has gone away to breed. The youngest monk, David, is tempted to do likewise. The dialogue 'rings true,' Barnes says. The staging by Kurt Lundell is 'most apt' and Curt Dempster's direction is sensitive. The cast is 'first-class,' with Joseph Ponschick as the restless David, Josef Sommer as William and John Wardell as the eldest monk.

"Hugbie" by Eugene O'Neill, and "Dust" by David Scott Milton, at The John Golden Theater, add up to a "fascinating" double bill and offer a tour de force for actor Ben Gazzara, reports Clive Barnes. "Hugbie," the only remaining play from a series written in the forties and destroyed by the author, is a perfect example of O'Neill's philosophy about man's need for illusion. Celebrat-

ing "the spirit of man's hopeful failure," this short piece is set in a seedy hotel in the late twenties. Erie is "a gambling, womanizing, hard-boozing small shot... with illusions of the big time" who wanders into the hotel where his best friend, Hugbie, was previously the night clerk. As Erie speaks of his dead friend to the replacement (Peter Maloney) it becomes clear that he was a man who made Erie feel "the way Erie felt he ought to feel... it was a kind of love." Gazzara "is a joy to watch... his toughness is as vulnerable as paper-mâché, yet still has the reality of its own illusion." "Dust" is "a serious farce concerned with a paranoid former novelist." Although the second play gets plenty of laughs, "Hugbie" is by far the more memorable of the two. Martin Fiedler's staging of both plays is excellent.

"The Ramayana" is more a "dramatized reading" of the Indian epic than a play. Miss Jalehala Vaidya "presents us with a formidable range of virtuosity in this one-woman show" as she tells the tale of Rama, incarnation of the god Vishnu. Gopal Sharma, "poet-critic husband of the narrator," has adapted and simplified the epic into "comprehensible dimensions." Richard F. Shepard says "There is a combination of heroic declamation and introspection, the latter displaying the narrator's powers of interpretation to the full." This honestly fashioned presentation says Shepard, "will be of particular interest to those who wish to broaden their knowledge of a work that has moved tens of millions in the East."

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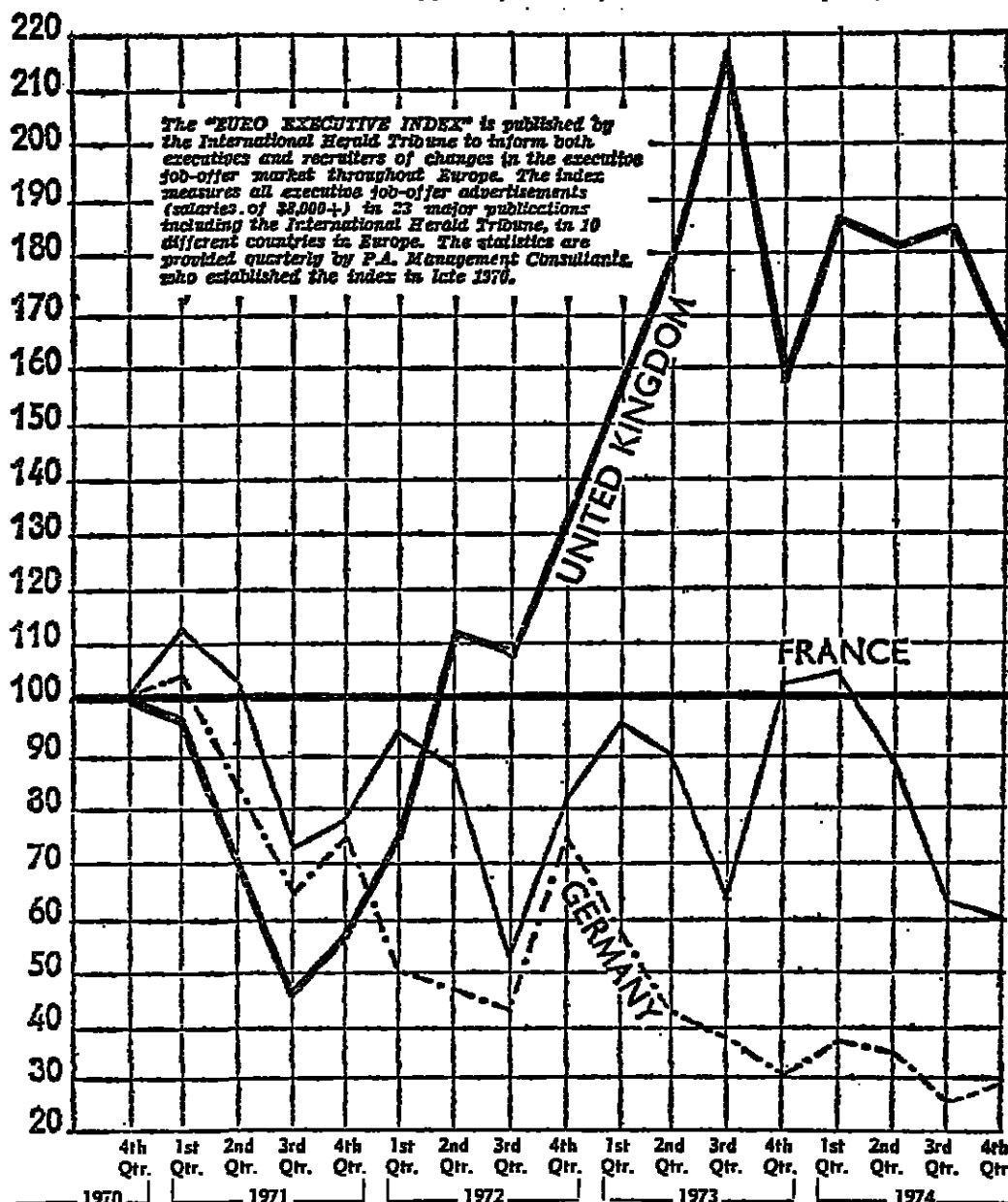
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FOURTH QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" PART II

Relative to the last quarter of 1970 (when index started) published executive job-offers have increased by two-thirds in the U.K., have dropped by a third in France, and have dropped by three-quarters in Germany.



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British Production Dips for 5th Month in Row

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ)—British industrial production fell for the fifth consecutive month, with the decline in the end of 1974 accelerating sharply, according to government statistics released today.

The all-industries production index for December was tentatively put at 103.9, down from 104.5 in November.

The index, which is seasonally adjusted and has a base of 100 in 1963, was 106.2 in December 1973.

The 3.6-point decline in the December industrial production index was the sharpest since January, 1974, when Britain was in the midst of the three-day work week caused by the miners' dispute.

Despite the government's blame of the drop in December output on changed holiday patterns, it said, "The latest figures continue to suggest a decline in total industrial output in recent months, with a marked fall in the output of manufacturing industry."

The production index for manufacturing was 104.7 in December, down from 105.7 in November and 107 in December 1973. (The industrial index includes manufacturing output as well as mining, construction and utility activities.)

The government said manufacturing production in the fourth quarter was down about 3 per cent from the third period. It said both the all-industries and production indexes in the 1974 fourth quarter were about 4 per cent below the August-October, 1973, level, before the coal miners' dispute began.

Within the manufacturing sector, production drops in the fourth quarter were sharpest in the chemicals and petroleum products division (down 6 per cent), textiles and leather (down 4.6 per cent), and metal manufacture (down 4.2 per cent).

Food, drink and tobacco production fell only 1.1 per cent between the two quarters, while engineering output was down 1.5 per cent.

Price Rise Warning

In another development, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey today gave further details of the government's plan to cut operating deficits of various nationalized industries through price increases.

Speaking to Labor party members of the House of Commons, Mr. Healey indicated that nationalized industries and services, such as the post office and the electricity and gas councils, were about £1.14 billion in deficit, compared with deficits of £1.4 billion when the Labor party took power last March.

In his autumn budget, the chancellor said the government planned to reduce the losses of nationalized industries through price rises.

Mr. Healey said there would be "substantial increases" for electricity this spring and further rises later in the year depending on wage increases. He indicated that increases in gas charges would be smaller. Fare increases for public transportation would also depend on wage costs, Mr. Healey said.

Lower in Europe

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ)—A dollar was mixed to lower Europe today as short-term interest rates eased slightly and some late selling appeared from New York.

The dollar dropped to about 395 Deutsche marks from 2,945 Deutsche marks at the market entirely.

The dollar also eased against the Swiss franc to 2,497.5 from 2,495, but it remained about unchanged against the French franc at 4,322.

Rial Tied to SDR

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Iran's central bank announced today that it has terminated the direct link between the dollar and the rian rial and linked it instead to the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDRs).

SDRs, sometimes referred to as "gold," are based on 16 leading world currencies and are used in transactions between IMF members.

The central bank of Iran said it under the new arrangement the rial will be allowed to fluctuate within a margin of 2.25 per cent of either side of the median change rate of the rial to the dollar. This rate is \$2,945 rials.

The bank said new exchange rates for the rial and the dollar will be announced whenever the rate of the dollar vis-a-vis the SDR moves more than 2.25 per cent either way and maintains its variation for five consecutive days.

Bank sources said there would be no change at present in the exchange or selling rate of the rial, since the SDR has not fluctuated beyond the 2.25 per cent permissible margin.

Arab Monetary Fund Seen Near Creation

KUWAIT, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Arab banks are near agreement on the establishment of an Arab monetary fund with \$500-million capital, financial sources said today.

The proposed fund, they said, would concentrate its activities on providing medium and long-term loans to Arab countries.

A final decision on the setting of the fund may be taken at a Feb. 22-24 meeting of the governors of Arab central banks in Baghdad, the sources said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Orion Banking Units Merge

The Orion banking group's two principal banks have merged into a new unit that earned last year more than double the combined 1973 profit of the predecessor banks. David Montagu, chairman, says the merger will simplify funding in the interbank market, which had been confused by the presence of both Orion Bank Ltd. and Orion Termbank Ltd., which worked together in arranging syndicated medium-term Euro-currency loans. Mr. Montagu says there will be no changes in personnel as a result of the merger and major lines of business will remain unchanged. The merger, which became effective Dec. 30, involved Orion Termbank taking over the assets and liabilities of Orion Bank and changing its name to Orion Bank. The merger also involved a capital increase of \$2.25 million, which brought total paid-in capital to \$18.3 million at year-end. Capital plus retained earnings earned to reserves produced a net worth of \$23.7 million on Dec. 31, or about 4.3 per cent of total assets of \$550 million. The merged unit's net after-tax earnings totaled \$2.4 million for the year ended December compared with a 1973 profit of Orion Termbank of \$1.1 million and a net 1973 loss of the former Orion Bank of \$296,036.

IBM Sees Bar to Satellite Entry

International Business Machines Corp. says that, without clarification, the language in a Federal Communications Commission opinion and order would be a barrier to IBM's entry into the communications satellite business. Commenting on the FCC's recent report detailing its decision on the petition by IBM and Comsat General to jointly enter the communications satellite business, IBM says "there is language in the commission's opinion and order which gives us serious concern." The company says it is concerned that future action will be subject to constant challenge because the operating conditions the FCC has imposed are subject to divergent interpretation and in some cases appear to be unwarrantable.

Japan Firms in French Venture

Toray Industries and Kyowa Hakko Kogyo have agreed with Rhône-Poulenc to form a joint company to manufacture and sell L-lysine and amino acid in France. The venture, to be called S.I.E. d'Exploitation de la Lysine (Solysac), will be owned 50 per cent by Rhône-Poulenc, 35 per cent by Toray and 15 per cent by Kyowa Hakko. The joint venture is expected to build a 10,000-ton-a-year-capacity plant in the suburbs of Lyons. Start-up is scheduled for late 1977 or early 1978. The plant will produce L-lysine by an enzymatic process developed by Toray. Most L-lysine, which is used mainly as an additive to animal feeds, is currently produced by a fermentation process that Toray claims is less efficient than its enzyme method. About 13 months ago, Ajinomoto Co. announced plans to establish an L-lysine production facility in France with C.I. Coppée de Développement Industriel group, led by Les Produits Organiques de Santerre. Ajinomoto officials say that the equally owned venture, Euro Lysine SA, is expected to begin operations at the end of this year at the earliest, with a capacity of 5,000 metric tons a year.

Pirelli Wins Sumed Contract

Industrie Pirelli SpA has won a \$3-billion-tira (\$4.7 million) contract to supply steel-bonded rubber pipelines for the Sumed project, which is to lay a 320-kilometer oil pipeline from Port Suez to Alexandria, bypassing the Suez Canal. The rubber pipelines are to be laid at each terminal, from loading-unloading buoys at sea in the two ports to land terminals. The lines will contain their own flotation chambers, and thus need not be supported by piles. Industrie Pirelli is 51-per-cent-owned by Pirelli of Italy and 49 per cent by Dunlop Holdings of London.

Says Government Not Involved in Move

Kuwait Firm Pushes Jewish Bank Boycott

BEIRUT, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ)—Kuwait Investment Co., the most experienced of the Arab institutions investing petrodollars in the West, is pushing a previously unenforced boycott against Europe's Jewish merchant banks.

A KIC source said it is an individual initiative to boycott banks and companies listed by the Arab boycott of Israel bureau based in Damascus.

The source said KIC occasionally asked other Arab investment companies such as Intra Investment Co. of Beirut to follow its position, but that this was "advice, not a demand."

The KIC policy bore fruit recently when KIC and Intra forced three major Jewish-owned banks, S.G. Warburg, N.M. Rothschild and Lazard Frères, out of Suburban syndications.

The KIC source said such an action is possible only when KIC is manager or co-manager of a loan. When it is only one of the underwriters it cannot force its will on the others.

KIC said it has notified all

major international banks that have visited the oil-rich state of Kuwait which owns half of KIC, of its new position. "Some of them were shocked, some accepted it," the source said.

KIC is not worried about retaliation, he said. There is a campaign against the Kuwaiti position but those who are complaining "are in the west position. They want our money."

KIC says the Kuwait government is not involved. A source at the Kuwait central bank said the business of trying to blacklist banks is "nonsense."

"The international banking business is a network which you cannot dissect to allow some and blacklist others," the source said.

The KIC push to bring the Arab boycott into play against certain Jewish banks so far appears an isolated effort. Only Libya also openly backs such a policy.

Intra Investment's participation

in the boycott surprised many here because Lebanese banks up to now have strictly separated politics and business. Intra officials were not available for comment.

In Damascus, Mohammad Mahgoub, commissioner general of the Arab boycott of Israel, said the blacklist contains about 1,400 companies, a quarter of them American. He evaded a question about banks.

He said that since the huge growth of surplus petrodollars and the rush of foreign companies to do business with the

BLMC to Close Spain Unit After Bid by GM Fails

MADRID, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ)—British Leyland Motor Corp.'s Spanish unit, Authi, is to cease production in April, P.S. Lewis, a company official, said today.

The decision to close Authi came after General Motors and the Spanish government were unable to agree on terms for GM's proposed \$60 million acquisition of the unit.

Mr. Lewis said unsold inventories of 5,000 cars plus production up to April will allow sales of Authi models to continue through the year.

Authi, Spain's smallest car maker, had sales of 30,000 units last year while operating at a loss equivalent to about \$5 million.

Arabs, the blacklist is far more powerful. An indication, he said, is that there are eight times as many companies that have arranged to get themselves off the blacklist as there are companies currently on it. The boycott committee will meet Feb. 15 to review new applications for deletion from the blacklist, Mr. Mahgoub said.

"It is up to the companies to see with whom it is more profitable to do business. They must decide their interests. Many are trying to play both sides, but this doesn't work. No one can work with the Arab market until having completely and definitely broken every relation with Israel," he said.

Mr. Mahgoub said the criterion for placing a company on the blacklist is whether it carries out any activity in Israel that supports the Israeli economy, develops industry, or adds to its military power.

Boycott by Arabs Of Jewish Banks Called Peace Step

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP)—Arab economic warfare against Israel, such as the boycott of Jewish-owned banks with Zionist sympathies, will get "harder and harder" until a peaceful settlement is reached in the Mideast, Arab tycoon Adnan Khashoggi said here today.

"The power of money is now in the hands of the Arabs," he said. "The boycott of Israel is a normal pressure action to impose a peaceful settlement."

"As time goes on, the Arabs will become stronger and more confident. We will become more cocky as we develop confidence in ourselves," he said.

Mr. Khashoggi last month abandoned his efforts to gain control of a bank in San Jose, Calif., because of what he called "Zionist pressure."

Mr. Khashoggi, 39 years old, is a self-made Saudi Arabian businessman with operations worth \$600 million worldwide, and offices in a dozen countries. None of his wealth and influence is directly related to oil, however.

Markets Closed

Banks in the United States and the New York commodities exchanges were closed Wednesday for Lincoln's birthday.

ADVERTISEMENT

MITSUBI SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (CDE's)

The undersigned announces that as from 12th February 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 1 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDE's Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 2.46 net (div. per record-date 10-30-74; gross Yen 3 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 45, = Dfls. —36 per CDE.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 60, = Dfls. —49) will be deducted. After 5-15-75 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 1.92 net in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 6th February 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

BASS CHARRINGTON LIMITED (CDE's)

The undersigned announces that as from 14th February 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 3 of the CDE's Bass Charrington Ltd., each repr. 50 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 6.76 (re final dividend 1974).

Tax credit: £5.775 = Dfls. 3.23 per CDE. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 10th February 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CDE's)

The undersigned announces that as from 12th February 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 4 of the CDE's Rothmans International Ltd., each repr. 100 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 3.14 (dividend year ending 31st March 1975).

Tax credit: 26.775 p. = Dfls. 1.54 per CDE. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 7th February 1975.

French Said To Buy Gold On Open Mart

New Surge in Price Seen by Swiss Expert

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A leading Swiss banker alleged today that the Bank of France has been buying gold on the open market in violation of rules laid down by the International Monetary Fund.

Walter Frey, general manager of Swiss Bank Corp., also predicted that the price of gold will soon soar to unprecedented heights as a new wave of inflation "worse than anything else we have seen so far" sweeps across the world.

Mr. Frey gave no source for his charge concerning the Bank of France. Addressing a symposium here, he said: "It is highly interesting to note that through their agents the Banque de France enters the Paris gold exchange as a buyer whenever the price there threatens to fall below the official French level."

The French government revalued its holdings of gold from the official price of \$42.23 an ounce to \$174.40 an ounce following an agreement on the question reached by Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing when they met in Martigny last December.

Although the agreement left the way open to central banks to sell gold if they wished to, the international rule that they can not buy the metal on the open market remained in force.

Mr. Frey's bank is one of the three major gold dealers in Zurich. Mr. Frey was speaking at a conference organized by the Financial Times on "world gold."

Speaking of inflation, Mr. Frey said that "developments in the past months have clearly shown that there is nowhere the political consensus required to fight inflation efficiently."

Mr. Frey criticized Western governments, mainly in the United States and West Germany, for abandoning the fight against rising prices. Inflation, he said, is a worse evil than recession.

Mr. Frey said he is "convinced that notwithstanding any short-term let-up in inflationary pressures, a new inflationary price spiral will be unleashed in the not-too-distant future and that this time it will probably be worse than anything else we have seen so far."

The oil-producing countries, he said, are becoming concerned over the steady decline in the purchasing power of the dollar and are converting their dollars into deutsche marks and Swiss francs.

At the same time, he added, "increasing distrust in eroding paper currencies will once more drive people to seek protection in gold as the ultimate store of value and this time we shall also see Americans jump onto the gold bandwagon."

Late Rally Lifts Stocks As N.Y. Session Is Cut

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (DFT)—Stocks gained strongly in a late rally on the New York Stock Exchange today in a session abbreviated by a snowstorm in the city.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 7.43 points to 715.03. It was off about 4 points in early trading. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about three to one at the close.

Volume totaled 19.79 million shares compared with 16.47 million yesterday. The New York and American Stock Exchanges closed 1 1/2 hours early.

Analysts said there was no special news behind the advance and attributed it in part to a rush by investors to cover their short positions. They also said institutional interest was rekindled by the shallow decline in profits taking this week following a run-up in prices earlier this year.

IBM, as a strong feature, rising 5 5/8 to 210 1/4. IBM said a report issued by the Federal Communications Commission recently may bar its entry into the communications satellite business.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper did not trade, although the exchange at one point had indicated it would open substantially higher.

The copper firm said it lifted the 25-per-cent force majeure against January sales of copper rods and cathodes.

Walt Disney rose 1 3/8 to 34 5/8. Ponderosa Systems 1 to 8 1/4, and heavily-traded Polaroid 2 1/8 to 22 7/8.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.71 to 75.47.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.05 to 69.59.

Corporate bonds closed easier in quiet and featureless trading. Losses ranged between 3/8 and 1 1/2 point by the time trading effectively ended for the day, representing a slight recovery from morning falls of 3/8 to 3/4 point. The money market was largely dormant, because of today's bank holiday in New York.

Company Reports

Oils Elevator		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	280.0	265.4	
Profits (millions)	14.0	12.9	
Per Share	1.80	1.61	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,228.0	1,082.0	
Profits (millions)	45.5	40.4	
Per Share	5.43	5.02	
Household Finance		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	111.7	52.1	
Profits (millions)	2.41	0.96	
Per Share	2.41	0.96	
Quaker Oats		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	372.7	330.5	
Profits (millions)	5.4	13.4	
Per Share	0.26	0.65	
Six months			
Revenue (millions)	716.8	620.4	
Profits (millions)	14.0	18.2	
Per Share	0.67	0.92	
Northwest Industries		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	277.9	253.4	
Profits (millions)	19.0	14.5	
Per Share	1.13	0.79	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,103.7	846.1	
Profits (millions)	32.1	57.1	
Per Share	4.60	3.09	
Dresser Industries		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	451.1	263.7	
Profits (millions)	30.3	8.6	
Per Share	1.40	0.59	
C E S		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	501.3	466.6	
Profits (millions)	32.5	30.4	
Per Share	1.14	1.07	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,751.0	1,555.0	
Profits (millions)	108.6	94.6	
Per Share	3.80	3.32	
B.F. Goodrich		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	482.4	433.6	
Profits (millions)	15.0	13.1	
Per Share	1.03	0.88	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,966.2	1,661.1	
Profits (millions)	52.0	56.1	
Per Share	3.50	3.76	

The net asset value per share of

Viking Resources International N.V. on 31-1-75 was U.S. \$14.98

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

an international bank with a wide range of activities specialising in Euro-currency Finance

Share, Loan Capital & Reserve U.S. \$43.3 million
Loans U.S. \$308.0 million
Total Assets U.S. \$680.0 million
(Equivalent of £ Sterling as at 28th February 1974)



Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3ND
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd
(Shareholders' aggregate assets exceeding U.S. \$80,000 million)

[illegible]

50,329 38438 3.67
The totals are included in the sales

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft		CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN	
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft	GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft	HILL, SAMUEL & CO. Limited	
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft	SCHOELLER & CO. UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) Limited	S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.	
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	ANDRESENS BANK A/S	
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BANK FÜR TIROL UND VORARLBERG Aktiengesellschaft	BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.	BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.	
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR	BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.	
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS	BANQUE DE NEUFÛLZE SCHLUMBERGER MALLET	
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.	BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES	BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited	H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.	
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BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN	GUNNAR BØHN & CO. A/S	CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE	
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited	CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	CRÉDIT LYONNAIS	
CREDITO ITALIANO	CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited	DAIWA EUROPE N.V.	
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK	DEN DANSKE PROVINSBANK A/S	DELRÜCK & CO.	
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE	DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION	
ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN	— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —		
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION	DRESNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft	EFFECTENBANK — WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft	
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SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE	TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT	UBS-DB CORPORATION	
SWISS SECURITIES CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited	M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.	WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE	
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK	WOOD GUNDY LIMITED	YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited	
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft			

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	P/E	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close	C/P	High	Low	Close
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—74/75— Stocks and Bonds
 High Low Div in \$ P/E 100s. High Low Close Close

[illegible]

—74/75—	Stocks and	Sis.	prev.
High. Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High Low Close	Close

[illegible]

—34/75—		Stocks and	Sis.	prev.
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High Low Close Close

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Currency Rates

[illegible]

The Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues

February 11, 1975

\$20,000,000

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Kleinwort, Benson

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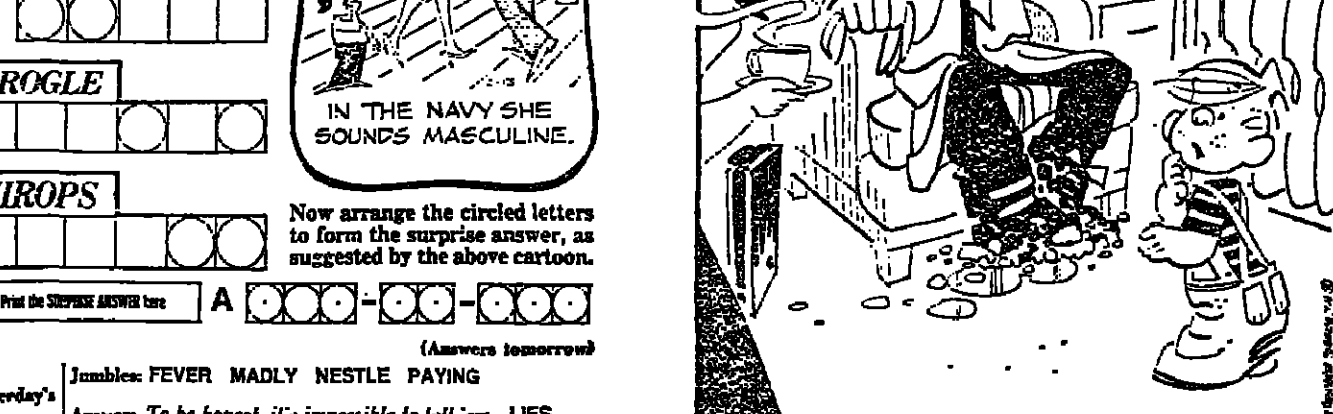
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Strauss, Turaball & Co.

Sumitomo White Weld

By Will Weng

12 about Troy
 13 "Cathay"
 14 Islamic law
 15 Not talking
 23 Kind of pie
 25 Coarse tobacco
 26 Beginner: Var.
 28 Wound
 29 That of yours:
 Lat.
 31 Peer Gynt's
 mother et al.
 33 Catcher's need
 34 Engrossed
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 supports
 48 Early Palestinian
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 Abbr.
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 boards
 53 Girl's name
 55 Soviet range
 57 Annoys
 59 Shade of green
 61 Turkish standard
 62 Between Can.
 and Mex.
 65 Mass. cape



Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book critic for The New York Times.

	G	F	C	F		
MAGNARY.....	14	37	Cloudy	8	48	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	9	49	Rain	8	43	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	-3	20	Cloudy	-12	8	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	15	34	Clear	-4	25	Cloudy
BATUM.....	11	28	Cloudy	10	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	9	48	Cloudy	-1	21	Snow
BERLIN.....	3	37	Rain	10	58	Cloudy
BELFAST.....	3	38	Overcast	7	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	3	37	Cloudy	7	47	Cloudy
Cairo.....	—	—	Unavailable	8	40	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	11	61	Cloudy	12	36	Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	10	37	Cloudy	10	37	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	16	61	Cloudy	3	32	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	6	49	Overcast	1	29	Cloudy
EL PASO.....	3	39	Overcast	1	29	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	12	33	Overcast	13	37	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	10	36	Overcast	8	49	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	4	39	Overcast	3	37	Cloudy
HAGUE.....	10	37	Cloudy	9	40	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	5	41	Cloudy	2	35	Rain
LA PALMAS.....	14	37	Cloudy	3	39	Cloudy
LONDON.....	14	37	Cloudy	—	—	—
LONDON.....	9	48	Cloudy	—	—	—
LOS ANGELES.....	11	52	Cloudy	—	—	—

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, other areas at 1200 GMT.)

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:		(10) Amica U.S. Sa.	SPF23.50
(11) Berry Incl Fund	\$2.85	(11) Boco Incl	SPF23.50
(12) Berrys Fund	\$2.85	(12) Contriv-Invest	SPF23.50
(13) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$3.15	(13) Euric Bond	SPF23.50
(14) Guardian Cir. Pd Incl.	\$2.85	(14) Fonda Swiss Sh.	SPF23.50
(15) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$3.15	(15) Globinvest	SPF23.50
(16) M.C.T. Bond	\$2.85	(16) Romcor-Invest.	SPF23.50
(17) Jodoun	\$2.85	(17) S.A. Bond	SPF23.50
(18) Interfund	\$2.85	(18) Stimu Swiss B. Exch.	SPF23.50
(19) Interfund	\$2.85		
(20) Interfund S.A.	\$2.85		
(21) Interfund	\$2.85		
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♠ —
 ♥ K
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 ♣ K 10

The last spade from dummy.

Yesterday's | **Jumble:** FEVER MADLY NESTLE PAYING
| **Answer:** *To be honest, it's impossible to tell 'em—UES*

A black and white cartoon illustration. A man in a suit and tie is sitting on a wooden bench, looking distressed with his hand to his forehead. A young boy in overalls stands next to him, looking up at him. A small box is on the ground near the man's feet. The background shows a window and some furniture.

heart queen, since the bid strongly suggested a six-heart suit for the vulnerable overcall. If West was trying to be deceptive about his distribution,

Having solved this interesting psychological and technical problem, Boulenger led to the cooking, dropped the queen and

aps' New Coach Ends 10-Year Wait Gaining Revenge From Rangers

HOW TO
of America

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI)—A 1-hour 50-minute delay, Sullivan's coaching debut, the Washington Caps went down making up for last 10 years ago.

Sullivan, who was fired as coach in 1965 by the New York Rangers in favor of Emile, assumed the unenviable head coach of the Caps. Sullivan was fired eight hours before a game against the Rangers.

before Sullivan even stepped behind the bench, he faced with as serious a man you can face in hockey.

overdose of blue paint on surface for an ice show and sequent rock concert cost Capital Arena's work force 12 hours of overtime to get the hockey ice—thus the long delay of the

National Hockey League game which finally ended after midnight in Landover, Md.

Mike Marson, Gord Brooks, Mike Bloom and Steve Atkinson all scored in the final period as the Caps overcame a 3-2 deficit to stun the Rangers, 7-4, for only their fifth victory. They have tied five, and lost 45 games.

Brooks tied the score at 2:35 of the third period and Marson, Bloom and Atkinson also got the puck past goalie Ed Giacomin.

At one time, the Rangers had a 4-1 lead.

Islanders 2, Penguins 1

At Uniondale, N. Y., Jude Drogin scored at 5:12 of the final period to snap a 1-1 tie and enable the Islanders to beat Pittsburgh, 3-1, and move three points ahead of Atlanta in the race for the final playoff berth in Division I.

Blues 5, Flyers 1

At St. Louis, Red Berenson, Bill Collins and Pierre Plante all fired goals past Bernie Parent, the NHL's top goaltender, as the Blues handed the Flyers their third straight setback with a 5-1 triumph.

Canucks 4, Scouts 0

At Vancouver, B. C., Gary Smith turned in his sixth shut-out and the Canucks scored three goals in a 2:14 span of the final period to beat Kansas City, 4-0.

NHL Standings

Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	14	7	53	104	120
NY Rangers	22	19	7	51	104	120
NY Islanders	22	18	14	58	102	148
Atlanta	22	21	11	55	155	154

Division 2

Vancouver	27	21	5	59	179	163
Chicago	25	24	5	55	171	167
St. Louis	25	23	10	60	175	168
Minnesota	15	25	6	36	144	152
Kansas City	13	35	7	33	123	227

Division 3

Montreal	32	9	14	78	259	156
Los Angeles	30	11	12	72	183	179
Pittsburgh	23	30	11	57	215	191
Detroit	14	30	20	38	164	232
Washington	9	43	5	15	129	296

Division 4

Buffalo	24	11	9	57	237	164
Boston	20	14	11	51	251	192
San Jose	20	18	12	52	183	179
California	13	36	9	35	148	221

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 4, Kansas City 0 (Bon-dra, Rochester, Moushah, Gould).

Washington 2, NY Rangers 4 (Winn-lama 2, Atkinson 2, Brooks, Marson, Bloom; Sanderson 2, Fairbrother, Felle).

St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1 (Berenson, Collins, Plante; Barber).

NY Islanders 2, Pittsburgh 1 (Gilles, Drogin; McDonald).

Illeg Football Hall of Fame lects 8, Including Ameche

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Eight stars and four en were named yesterday to the National Football Founda-tion's College Hall of Fame.

Eight players will be pre-sented, along with pre-mi-ned coach Alonzo (Jake) er of Florida A&M, at the ation's 18th awards dinner c. 9 in New York.

backs are Alan Ameche, starred at the University of gain from 1951 through

Pete Dawkins of Army, 3; Paul Clark of Minnesota, 3; and Cliff Gifford of ern California 1949-51.

former line standouts are Coleman, Michigan State 1949-51; Averell Daniell, ury tackle, 1934-36; the Chester (Chet) Gladchuk, n College center, 1938-40,

and Gus Zarnas, Ohio State guard, 1935-37.

The eight were named by the foundation's Honor Court Com-mittee, headed by Fred Russell, vice-president and sports director of the Nashville Banner.

Ameche gained 3,345 yards on 701 carries while leading the Badgers to a 26-8-3 won-lost-tied record in his four years of competition. He scored 25 touch-downs, including 20 against Big 10 Conference competition, and won the Helmsman Trophy. Later, he played with the Baltimore Colts and scored the winning touchdown in the 1958 sudden-death championship game with the New York Giants.

Coleman, a three-year regular for Michigan State, played a key role in 23 victories in 27 games during his collegiate career.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 9, Quebec 2 (Lacroix 2, Adams, Rouleau, Smith, Morrison, Penach, Rivers, Langston; Bouch, Bernier).

Houston 5, Baltimore 2 (Lachance, Mark, Howe, Schull, Flurri, G. Howe; Veneruso, White).

Toronto 4, Edmonton 3 (Martin, Henderson, Mahorlich, Gibson; Long 2, Patenaude).

1 Miler Says Bayi Deserves Top Rating

S ANGELES, Feb. 12 (UPI)—You take the real No. 1 ng." John Walker said, "it go to Filbert Bayi with the record."

according to the people are supposed to know, er, 23, and not Bayi, is the miler in the world. At least 974.

ick and Field News, the of the sport, rated Walker Bayi one-two in the world year despite the Tanzanian's record at 1:50.0 meters at church, New Zealand, 12

his ago.

very nice to know you're ad as No. 1 in the world," Walker. "I think athletes forward to seeing the rank-come out. My consistent probably got my ranking

had five or six times under (at 1:50 meters). But a record must stand equally sh if not higher."

Christchurch, the 6-1, 182-2 New Zealander, added to his record of 3:32.2, or was clocked in 3:32.5, under Jim Ryun's old mark.

the Los Angeles Times in-umes last Friday night, he second to Bayi in the mile 59.9. The Tanzanian run-time was 3:50.6.

iker will have another crack ay (they're now tied at victories apiece) at San

Diego Saturday night. Rick Wohl-uter, world record holder at 880 yards, also is entered.

"Filbert is great to run against because he runs so much dif-ferently than the others" said Walker.

The New Zealander says he has "no real goals" for 1976 other than, "just to keep improving and work my way toward the Olymp-ics."

He plans to enter the 800-meter run at the Montreal Olymp-ics next year as well as the 1,500 meters.

"My basic speed is too slow for 800 meters considering I can run only 48 seconds for a quar-ter," he said. "I won't be able to stay at the pace they're going to run at Montreal. Everything will be geared toward the 1,500."

"It is possible—and it isn't—I would have run the 1,500-5,000 double. So I'll run two but the 800 meters will be just for sharp-ening for the 1,500."

Walker indicated he won't worry if he never beats the front-running Bayi indoors. And he doesn't plan to change his tactics when he goes against the smaller African.

"Because of my height," he said, "I'm a better outdoor runner than I am an indoor runner. It's very difficult for me to get around the bend."

"I rely on sitting and coming from the back. To me, that's a good psychological weapon and it's a good way of winning races. When you're running from the front and you get passed, then the front runner usually gives up. At least I've found this to be true in many cases."

Walker considers Wohluter, his mile opponent Saturday night, as unbeatable at a half mile.

College Basketball

East

Adelphi 67, Stony Brook 57.

Bradford 60, Harvard 58.

Connecticut 60, Rutgers 59.

Lehigh 70, Colvard 52.

Maine 75, Colby 73.

Massachusetts 64, Merrimack 54.

Niagara 55, Alhabet in Action 51.

Phila. Textile 55, Wagner 71.

Providence 57, Rhode Island 72.

St. Michael's 55, Springfield 51.

Vermont 102, Middlebury 62.

South

Albany 51, Florida A&M 74.

Davidson 54, VMI 53 (2 OT).

Jacksonville 53, No. Illinois 70.

Midwest

Creighton 63, Nebraska-Omaha 53.

Denison 54, Ohio Wesleyan 54.

Marquette 63, Wm. Carolina 63.

Ohio U. 57, Ball State 74.

Transylvania 59, Centre 72.

Southwest

Arkansas 70, TCU 61.

Texas 60, Rice 59.

Texas A-M 56, Baylor 55.

Texas Tech. 74, SMU 57.

West

Fresno St. 51, Cal-Poly Pomona 50.

Bakersfield 51, 102, Whitaker 55.



ALL HANDS—Buffalo's Jim Washington, in white jersey, battles for ball with Lakers' Gail Goodrich, left, and Corky Calhoun while in photo on right, Milwaukee's Bob Dandridge gets in front of Pistons' Howard Porter in jumping duel for loose ball.

Gamblers Give a Seal of Honesty to Dogs

By Michael Katz

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Feb. 12 (NYT)—Tim O'Brien, who used to be the organizer with the All-man Brothers band, says it has happened five times recently that someone threatened to pull a gun and offered to send him to that great rock-and-roll band in the sky.

O'Brien's would-be travel agents were not music critics, since the 26-year-old bearded man hasn't made the rock scene for a couple of years. It's the way he does his present job that apparently an-noyed some people.

O'Brien takes the photographs of the finish of the greyhound races at Hollywood Track and when a better horse is close one, the first person he blames is the cameraman.

That's part of the reason grey-hound racing has become the seventh largest spectator sport in the United States, with more than 15 million customers last year. It was that lack of human ele-ment that gave gamblers confi-dence to bet \$1 billion last year on the dogs, although the only major urban areas with tracks are Miami and Boston.

The sport is constantly expand-ing and a track in Wethersfield, Conn., is scheduled to open this year. Officials at the four major tracks in the Miami area said they knew of no plans at the mo-ment to bring the hounds to New York, but the New York Racing and Wagering Board has been making some inquiries here into what some people think the "cleanest" of the pari-mutual sports.

Always on Run

Greyhounds are honest, affec-tionate dogs and apparently it isn't easy to train them to lose. "The thing about this sport," said Dr. B. F. Balthaser, the Holly-wood dog track's veterinarian and kennel master, "is that these an-imals always try. They'll chase anything that moves and you can't give them anything to go faster."

It is Balthaser's responsibility to make sure that the dogs that run at Hollywood have not been given anything to make them run slower. The track goes to great lengths to protect the better. Dogs

are turned over to Balthaser at least two hours before the first race and the trainers don't get them back until after the contest.

The dogs are kept in a "lockup" kennel where the doctor keeps a high-fidelity system blaring music "so they don't hear the motor that runs the rabbit and get all excited." The only possible way, some people say, to fix a race after that is to "get to" the lure operator, the man who guides the mechanical rabbit the dogs chase.

Tom Krips, an electrician, has been operating "the bunny" at Hollywood for eight years, or for seven years before the track's new multi-million-dollar kennel opened last November. Krips con-trols the speed of the lure ("at least 40 miles an hour to keep ahead of the dogs"), and some betters think that, if he wanted to, he would be able to make a front-runner slow down by slow-ing down the rabbit. Krips knows he can, too.

"It's a good way of losing my job," he said. "Besides, if a dog

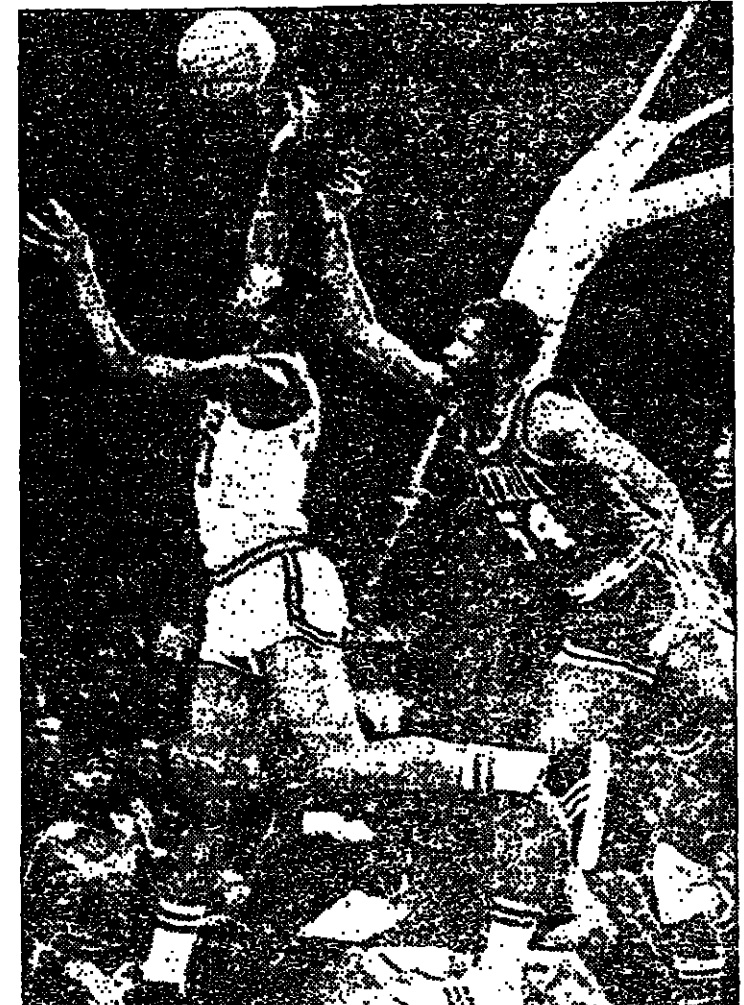
did something like stop, because of the way I operate the lure, there'd be 5,000 persons coming up the stairs."

The thought made Krips shud-der.

"This is the cleanest sport I've ever seen," said Ferrine Palm-er, a former mayor of Miami and secretary-treasurer at Hol-lywood. "And it's a faster sport than horse racing. We can run 12 races in less than 3 1/2 hours."

"It's going to continue to grow as a working man's sport," Palmer added. "The greyhound track can boast of the fact that it's patron-ized principally by working peo-ple."

Greyhound tracks in this area—the other major ones are at His-cayne, Flagler and Miami Beach—charge only 50 cents admission, a lure in itself. The record at-tendance in the state is 14,240, held by Flagler, but Palmer thinks the Hollywood World Clas-sic, in which top American dogs are matched against hounds from Britain, Ireland and Spain, on March 1, will shatter that mark.



United Press International

Braves Win on McAdoo Scoring Sudden Turnabout by Lakers Leads to a Loss, Frustration

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Feb. 12 (UPI)—What does a basketball coach say when his team shoots a blazing 58 per cent in the first half, then turns in a 33 per cent performance in the second half?

"It was the most frustrating loss of the year," said Los Angeles Lakers' coach Bill Sharman. "No way we should have lost this game."

Bob McAdoo and his Buffalo Braves beat the Lakers, 112-108, last night.

The Lakers streaked to a 65-50 half-time lead, outscoring Buffalo

35-19 in the second period and connecting on 28-of-48 shots in the half. Braves' forward Jack Marin was held scoreless in the half.

Through three periods, the Los Angeles lead was 87-72, but in the fourth quarter, Marin and McAdoo got hot, outscoring the Lakers 40-21. Los Angeles went 18-of-54 from the field in the second half.

A three-point play by Marin with 43 seconds left gave Buffalo a 110-108 lead. Gail Goodrich missed for the Lakers 10 seconds later and Buffalo needed only to control the ball.

But McAdoo lost it to Goodrich, who passed to Elmore Smith, with eight seconds left. Smith, how-ever, lost control and Randy Smith of Buffalo came up with the ball. He was fouled at the buzzer and sank two free throws.

McAdoo, the National Basket-ball Association's leading scorer, had 47 points, hitting 16-of-32 shots. He was 18-of-19 from the free throw line and also grabbed 18 rebounds.

1 Town in England Follows Tradition, and Goes Completely Wild

By Noel Hughes

ASHBOURNE, England, Feb. (AP)—The craziest ball game all was in full swing here say. Elderly citizens hid be-hind their curtains and only the ivy ventured onto the side-lis.

Ashbourne's Royal Shrovetide ball match, an ancient exer-cise in premeditated mayhem, is again sweeping through the hills of this normally quiet peaceful market town.

Hundreds of people ignored a freezing and foggy weather and chugged into the streets to watch the big game between the town's North and South sides.

Shopkeepers hastily erected long wooden beams to protect their plate-glass windows. The al pubs, released from Brit-ain's normal restrictions, were in all day, quenching the glib thirst generated by rds of punching, pushing, king locals.

Nothing was safe in the path-ys of the marketplace, who ved and shoved for 16 hours ough the town to the cries "Up the Up'Ards," and "Down the Down'Ards."

Down them? On yes. The tle isn't confined to dry und. The action surges in d out of the town's ponds, idy streams and rivers.

Part of Heritage

No holds are barred in the ms which strangers might be used for thinking is collec-ive insanity.

Opponents of the Shrovetide travaganza have been trying years to get the whole affair med because of damage to ople and property. But sup-ers say the ancient custom ust be maintained as part of ain's heritage.

The police generally maintain low profile and resist their ives to trying to keep the traf-



MILLING DOWN BY THE STREAM—Ashbourne residents battle for hidden ball and get soaked in process.

No moving through the little town, well known locally for its homemade gingerbread—and the match. Some residents here claim it was the first "organ-ized" football game of all time.

A hazy legend suggests it all began about 50 BC, when a Roman centurion toppled off the

head of an argumentative an-cient Briton and kicked it into a ditch. This upset other an-cient Britons in the Ashbourne area and a pushing match de-veloped. They've been shoving ever since.

Nowadays, the teams use a decorative ball about three times

the size of a normal soccer ball. Two teams, roughly representing the North and South areas of the town, try to score goals.

The Northern team, from one side of a dividing stream called "The Henmore," are the "Up'Ards." Their rivals are known as the "Down'Ards."

The "goals" are three miles apart. One is an old millwheel, the other a six-foot stone.

Hundreds of residents, rein-forced by inhabitants of sur-rounding villages, met this year head-on in two eight-hour battles, one yesterday, the other today.

"It's madness," said old Ron Ferris as he gazed into a pint of ale at the Wheel Inn Tavern. He pulled out a battered old pocket watch and said it was 60 years since he last took part in the match.

"I leave it to the young 'uns now," he said.

"Don't worry, Ron," called one of the Up'Ards' team, fortifying himself with several large runs. "We'll murder 'em this year."

The bar was crowded, but it quickly emptied just before the 2 o'clock kickoff, leaving old Ron by himself.

Kids and dogs were hurried off the streets.

The ball was thrown into a mass of players who were egged on by several hundred brave spectators. The ball was rarely seen again.

Bar Play

The players surged forwards and back, heaving and sweating. The Up'Ards gained an early advantage and pushed the Down'Ards about 100 yards toward the distant goal.

"Easy, easy," shouted the Up'Ards' supporters and retreated to the nearest bar.

Suddenly the trend was re-versed. The Down'Ards, calling in reinforcements, hurled the Up'Ards into the river and re-took the lost territory. In 3 1/2 hours, the teams were locked less than 200 yards from the starting point.

At each unexpected change in direction, girls in the crowd screamed as they narrowly escaped trampling. Spectators ran in all directions.

An intrepid movie cameraman was swept off his feet as he filmed the scene from the roof of an auto.

What was the final score? Don't ask this reporter. I ran away and left it to the locals.

No. 3 Lyle Upset; Loss May Cost A Shot at Title

HONOLULU, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Elusive, counter-punching Jim-my Young upset third-ranked heavyweight Ron Lyle last night by taking a 10-round unanimous decision at the Honolulu Inter-national Center.

The loss probably cost the heavily-favored Lyle a shot at Muhammad Ali's title next June as last night's fight was con-sidered a warmup for the heavy-weight.

There were no knockdowns in the hard-punching battle which referee Walter Cho scored, 49-42; judge Gilbert Sings, 48-43, and judge Wilbert Minn, 50-44.

Young managed to tie up the 218-pound Lyle repeatedly, and then smashed sharp lefts and combinations to Lyle's head when they broke.

A friend, Steve Shalin, sup-plied both Wichita State and Hutchinson Junior College, which Jackson had led to the finals of the national junior college tour-nament, with copies of the trans-cript. Shalin admitted making the changes.

"So I walked into the of-fice (at Bowne High School) when it was empty, changed the grades to indicate graduation, and had the transcript sent," he told a reporter. "He's a beauti-ful person. That's why I did what I did. To see him de-stroyed by the system won't be wrong. I told him, 'Don't let anyone know what a stinkin' student you are.'"



